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127

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1977

Established 1887

Plans Internal Divisions

Admitting Members

ONE, England, May 22 — Common Market ministers reached broad today on the need to formal operations of all Economic Community members accepting new

he main outcome of informal talks, in n of medieval Leeds here, on the impact of eventful mem- Greece, Portugal and

to journalists after French Foreign Min- de Giscard said he had singled out is for updating ESC

ment had not since it was enlarged nine members four Mr. de Giscard

a many complex in- a further en- he said. "In some ill be able to move / than in others."

two areas of com- vity that required

ational and deci- procedures,

ity toward agricul- from the Mediter- Three potential re-Greece, Portugal- are all major com- fruit and vegetable nd winegrowers in Italy.

It is two years since ally applied for and two months al asked to join, first time the foreign ave tackled in depth cel and economic oed by a second en-

on to these two ap- l on Page 2, Col. 1)

May 22 (AP)—Five Basque terrorists were igit today, the police

in military plane took om an air base near Brussels. The prison- ners of the separatist a ETA, whose initials asque Land and Lib-

e convicted in 1970 by rial and all five were o die. However, the ere committed to ing from 30 years to n by Franco, who died ago.

e freed under an am- red Friday by Premier rez and his cabinet. was made hours d of Basque militants industrialist Jarier ger from his home in asque stronghold. Bar- week, strikes had all own the Basque prov- thwestern Spain.

tion of Release said the abduction of Berger was an attempt he June 15 elections, a free vote in 41 years, interference with the government said any isomers going free un- amnesty must remain country for the dura- ur prison terms.

who left today were s Xarrey Larrea Mar- a Maria Dorronsoro- lario Onandia Nat- uardo Uriarte Romero Gorostidi Artoia.

er 18 Basque separa- go free under the new an if they, too, promise Spain. The amnesty ill apply to 80 non- lical prisoners as well, t sources said.

by King Juan Carlos d freed 600 political in recent months. The trikes in the Basque- aimed at forcing the t to declare a universal

asionaria Speaks l), Spain, May 22 (Reu- lances Ibaruri, La Pasio- the Spanish Civil War, e her first speech since d on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bar Readers to planned action by unions, the Interna- lized Tribune will not to publish editions of the day of a French strike.



CONFERRING—Perey Gqobesa (left), editor of South Africa's largest black newspaper, meets with U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young in Johannesburg Saturday night.

Also Meets Business Leaders

Young Exhorts South Africa Blacks

From Wire Dispatches
JOHANNESBURG, May 22—Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, expressed the belief today that Washington's involvement in southern Africa implies a commitment to provide long-term economic aid.

Before departing for Lusaka, Zambia, this evening, Mr. Young, who arrived here yesterday, also accused the Rhodesian and South African governments of being responsible for the bad health of blacks, advocated boycotts by South African blacks for political ends and, dramatizing his commitment to majority rule here, joined in singing black Africa's nationalist anthem.

Mr. Young said at a news conference that drastic change in

white-ruled, predominantly black southern African territories does not have to be violent.

"I think that within the market system, when it is encouraged to function fairly, when blacks do have access to capital, even things like land reform can occur without massive disruption," he said.

"That requires, I think, international assistance over a long haul and, even though we have not specified it as such, I think that is implicit in the kind of commitment that the United States is making in its dealings in southern Africa."

"Systematic Oppression" Washington is at the forefront of a Western drive to bring non-racist government to South-West Africa (Namibia), and Rhodesia, administered by South Africa,

which Mr. Young constantly referred to as Zimbabwe.

Mr. Young is on record as saying "systematic oppression" by Rhodesia's white-minority government has resulted in lower life spans for blacks, greater infant mortality, malnutrition and disease. Asked what he meant, he said:

"I think that's self-explanatory. And I think it not only applies to Rhodesia. I think, with minor qualifications, it would apply to South Africa as well."

"How can you say that?" shouted a South African newsman.

"I just did," Mr. Young replied. The outspoken diplomat said, "I sure would," when asked if he would like to see black South Africans carry out economic boycotts of the type the U.S. civil rights movement advocated in the 1960s.

Asked if he had any advice for the residents of Soweto, the black township where riots last June sparked off nationwide unrest, Mr. Young said his advice was: "Keep the faith."

He said, "To love to return to South Africa," and that Washington's current role is to draw the attention of the South African government to "the pressures of history."

Earlier, Mr. Young appeared at an American reception, when he joined about 150 black and mulatto community leaders in singing "God Bless Africa." Gatsiba Buthelesi, a Zulu chief, followed it with the black-power salute and the nationalist cry "Amandla" (power), and the crowd responded "Ngawethu" (is ours).

Meets Business Leaders

Last night, Mr. Young told business leaders that they held the key to social change in this country, a change he said would be necessary to stave off economic deterioration.

In a speech that would have won rousing cheers from the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Young upheld the supremacy of a free market system and urged his audience of 200 business leaders, most of them white, to give this country's black masses a stake in the economy and so insure its growth and survival.

"People will vote their interest, not their ideology," Mr. Young said. "One of the good things about South Africa is that nobody has anywhere to go and you have no choice but to work it out or fight it out and I hope you work it out."

Speaking today to a group of editors, Mr. Young said he con-

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EMOTIONAL MOMENT—Dolores Ibaruri is overcome at the reception given by crowd at huge rally in Bilbao.

Wealthy Foreigners Flock to N.Y.C. as 'Haven' From Taxes, Unrest

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK, May 22—Once, the "huddled masses" sailed in steerage to Ellis Island to seek a better life in New York City. Now, it's a bit different.

"We ought to change the sign on the Statue of Liberty to make it read: 'This time around, send us your rich,'" says Felix Rohatyn, an international investment banker who is chairman of New York's Municipal Assistance Corp.

And that is what some nations seem to be doing: New York City is becoming a guided melting pot.

New York's fiscal crisis has hastened the flight of middle-class U.S. families to the suburbs but wealthy Europeans, South Americans, Asians and Arabs are moving into Manhattan. Many of these people see the United

States as the last bastion of capitalism and property rights.

"It is the last haven—that is a phrase that seems to say it all for many of our customers," said Clark Halstead, vice-president of Sotheby Parke Bernet International Realty Corp.

"The laws are still pretty firm. The institutions are still pretty firm," a prominent Arab businessman who now keeps an apartment in Manhattan said of the United States.

The new arrivals have created a boom market in superluxurious Fifth and Park Avenue cooperative apartments—so much so that the owner of a fine Fifth Avenue co-op with a panoramic view of Central Park found this month that he could have sold it for a \$75,000 profit just six months after he moved in. "Half the really large apart-

ments with prices in excess of \$400,000 are going to foreigners," Mr. Halstead said. "Multinationals, Europeans see New York as the realm of the 1970s." Other real estate executives agree.

"We are getting a tremendous number of foreign people taking apartments," said Lewis Rudin, executive vice-president of Rudin Management Co., Inc. "It is a major influx."

"I recently sold one for \$300,000," said Joseph Yagoroff, president of David Day Realty. "These were people who frankly feel Europe has a little problem and they want to protect themselves."

While New York City has lost 504,000 jobs in the last decade, some foreign businessmen, especially bankers, are beginning to view the metropolitan area as a promised land.

"New York and the United States look like a very stable situation," said Osborn Elliott, the city's deputy mayor for economic development. "I've been to three foreign bank openings in the last three weeks."

Last year, 10 foreign manufacturers and 21 banks opened branches here. "I get visitors once a month asking me where they should locate," said David Bell, president of Dony Silk, the Manhattan-based U.S. subsidiary of Ratti, the Italian silk manufacturer and designer.

Number of Branches

Since 1970, the number of foreign banks with branches in New York has grown from 47 with assets of \$18.5 billion to 91 with assets of \$40.2 billion. Arrivals include banks from the Netherlands, England, Italy, Colombia,

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, West Germany, Israel, France, Japan, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Spain, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Iran, South Korea and, of course, Switzerland.

"Foreign banks are probably the biggest growth business Mayor (Abraham) Beame has going for him," said a top official of one of the city's domestic banks. "It really is one of the few growth industries in New York City."

The reasons for the bank influx are simple: The dollar is far more stable than many other currencies; banks can increase their business by following companies at home to U.S. shores and New York long has been a center of international money trading.

The reasons for the influx of rich people taking up residence in Manhattan are more complex.

They vary from country to country. In Lebanon, it is the collapse of Beirut; in England, rising taxes; in Switzerland, turmoil within the tight world of banking (reportedly, 28 Swiss banks have gone broke since 1970); in France, fears of political unrest; in Italy, the specter of Communism, kidnappings and the end of la dolce vita; and in Argentina and other Latin American countries, terrorism and kidnappings.

"Europe is so anxiety-ridden with the political situation," said Count Rodolfo Crespi, who settled here with his wife some years ago and has watched many nervous newcomers arrive.

"As far as Italy is concerned, it is the ferocious kidnapping that is going on. Two days ago in Rome they kidnapped three rich people. To be rich is almost

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

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|---------------|--------|----------------------|---------|
| Austria | 12 S | Kenya | 250 S |
| Belgium | 20 S | Lebanon | 42.90 S |
| Denmark | 2.90 D | Luxembourg | 20 L |
| Eire | 16 P | Netherlands | 1.50 F |
| Finland | 2.20 F | Nigeria | 20 N |
| France | 2.30 F | Norway | 3 N |
| Germany | 1.50 D | Portugal | 11 P |
| Greece | 15 P | Spain | 20 P |
| Great Britain | 12 D | Sweden | 20 S |
| Greece | 12 D | Switzerland | 1.50 S |
| India | 20 R | Turkey | 1.50 S |
| Iran | 40 R | U.S. Military (Eur.) | 10 S |
| Israel | 40 L | Yugoslavia | 15 D |
| Iraq | 1.5 S | | |

Carter Details Global Goals, Seeks Broader Cooperation

From Wire Dispatches

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 22—President Carter, concluding that the system of Western alliances established after World War II under U.S. leadership no longer suffices to meet the challenge of international conditions, today proposed a broader international system.

Speaking at commencement exercises at the University of Notre Dame, Mr. Carter said the United States has risen to world eminence since World War II and noted it has helped build the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and similar institutions.

"That system could not last forever unchanged," Mr. Carter said.

The United States, Mr. Carter believes, should shape a new, wider international system, involving more countries and a greater degree of collaboration.

He said the United States would "cooperate more closely" with the nations of Latin America, Africa and Asia, and stated: "We know that a peaceful world cannot exist one-third rich and two-thirds hungry."

"It is a new world that calls for a new American foreign policy—a policy based on constant decency in its values and on optimism in the historical vision."

"Inspire, Persuade"

"We can no longer have a policy solely for the industrial nations as the foundation of global stability, but we must continue—confidently—our efforts to inspire, and to persuade, and to lead."

His priorities would be to continue expression of concern for human rights, to continue working with the other industrial democracies, to seek more stable relationships with the Soviet Union and China, to demonstrate more interest in developing countries and to deal more concretely with global problems such as the arms race and the nuclear weapons spread.

Mr. Carter, saying the United States must strive to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China, declared that "our policy must encourage all countries to rise above narrow national interests and work together to solve... formidable global problems."

He said past U.S. policy has been guided by the principles that Soviet expansion must be contained and "the corresponding belief in the importance of an

almost exclusive alliance among non-Communist nations on both sides of the Atlantic."

He said the situation has changed and that "historical trends have weakened its foundation."

"Being confident of our own future, we are now free of that inordinate fear of Communism which once led us to embrace any dictator who joined us in our fear," the President said.

"For too many years we have

been willing to adopt the flawed principles and tactics of our adversaries, sometimes abandoning our values for theirs," he said.

"We fought fire with fire, never thinking that fire is better fought with water. This approach failed—with Vietnam the best example of its intellectual and moral poverty," Mr. Carter declared.

"I believe in détente with the Soviet Union," Mr. Carter said.

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After 'Framework' Accord

Vance, Gromyko Note SALT Hurdles Ahead

By Bernard Gwertzman

GENEVA, May 22 (NYT)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said yesterday that the United States and the Soviet Union had reached agreement on "a common framework" for ending the impasse in the negotiations for a new strategic arms accord but he added that "substantial differences" still remained to be settled.

The cautious tone of Mr. Vance's remarks was more than echoed by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. At the airport before returning to Moscow, Mr. Gromyko told reporters that, while there had been progress on a certain number of questions, this did not mean there was "already progress on the road to a solution of the main problems," repeating the same kind of sharp comments that he made in Moscow when Mr. Vance's previous trip ended in disagreement.

Mr. Gromyko said: "From all I can gather, the United States has not given up its attempts to achieve unilateral advantages. We will not let the United States give up its attempt to conclude an agreement that

would undermine the security of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Gromyko said that major, serious difficulties remain, and the progress recorded in Geneva was only "a station along the way."

U.S. officials, when told of Mr. Gromyko's remarks, professed not to be upset. They pointed to the positive tone of a joint communiqué and the actual agreement that was worked out between Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko. The officials speculated that "a Soviet foreign minister's remarks reflected the ongoing bargaining process and the Soviet resistance to Mr. Vance's call for 'deep cuts' in the arms limitation ceiling."

Mr. Vance, in his press conference before his departure for Washington, avoided any criticism of the Soviet Union and stressed, instead, the degree of achievement here. He said however that on the specific problems there were "serious differences."

The main new development was Mr. Vance's disclosure that the two sides had agreed on a unique three-tier framework formula as a way of advancing progress toward limiting each side's long-range heavy bombers and intercontinental ballistic missile launchers now and in the future.

The formula seems to be an effort to reconcile some of the key differences and to allow each side to claim that its basic goals were being met.

The details were still scanty but from what Mr. Vance said at his press conference, these are the elements of the three-tier framework that he hopes will lead to a solution, although he carefully avoided predicting a date when this would occur:

• A Soviet-U.S. treaty, based

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Maj. Gen. John Singlaub

Carter Shifts General Over Korea Opinion

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP)—President Carter yesterday removed Maj. Gen. John Singlaub as chief of staff of U.S. forces in South Korea for publicly criticizing Mr. Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. troops from Korea as a mistake that would lead to war.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown announced Gen. Singlaub's dismissal as chief of staff less than an hour after the general, in a statement issued at the Pentagon, Mr. Brown said: "Public statements by Gen. Singlaub inconsistent with announced national security policy have made it very difficult for him to carry out the duties of his present assignment in Korea."

"I have, therefore, recommended to the President that Gen. Singlaub be reassigned and with the President's concurrence I have directed the secretary of the Army to take action to that effect."

It was the first such disciplining of a U.S. general since President Harry S. Truman recalled and dismissed Gen. Douglas MacArthur from command of U.S. and United Nations forces in Korea in April, 1951.

Gen. Singlaub's new assignment was not announced. He will retain his two-star rank.

Gen. Singlaub, a much decorated war hero with 33 years in the Army, said through an Army spokesman that he "accepts the decision of reassignment" and is "looking forward" to whatever new job he will undertake.

"In order to put this matter to rest, Gen. Singlaub has decided not to give interviews or make any comments," the spokesman said, adding that Gen. Singlaub would testify Wednesday before the investigations subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee.

"He's tired but I think he understands and accepts the decision of reassignment," said Maj. Gen. Gordon Hill, the Army's chief of public affairs, moments after talking with Gen. Singlaub.

"Plans are he will go back to Korea to wind up his affairs and get his wife and whatever his belongings are, and by that time he should have his reassignment orders and he'll proceed from there."

The reassignment orders may be issued early this week, Gen. Hill said.

The views that got Gen. Singlaub into trouble were given to The Washington Post's Tokyo bureau chief Jean Saar in an interview published last Thursday. Gen. Singlaub said that he and many other senior military officers challenge the wisdom of Mr. Carter's plan to remove U.S. troops from South Korea in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Focus on Turkey

In the second half of today's edition is a special report. Focus on Turkey.

Acaids Events in Israel

Carter to Invite Begin to U.S. After He Is Named Premier

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—President Carter says he will invite Menachem Begin, leader of the victorious Likud party in Israel's national elections last week, to visit Washington for talks after Mr. Begin is officially designated to form a new Israeli government.

But Mr. Carter told a group of visiting editors he did not intend to communicate with Mr. Begin until Israel's President has designated him as the man to assemble the new governing coalition.

In his first public comment on the May 17 Israeli elections, Mr. Carter said he hoped "that the election of Mr. Begin will not be a step backward toward the achievement of peace."

Mr. Begin seems likely to become Israel's next prime minister despite the announced refusal of the Labor party, which has governed the Jewish state for all 23 years of its existence, to enter a coalition with Likud. And he may intend to reverse 10 years of Israeli policy con-

cerning Arab lands that it now occupies.

Mr. Carter told the editors in a question-and-answer session held Friday, but not released until yesterday, that the United States is "being very reticent about making any statements concerning the Israeli election until we can understand the prospects of the new government as it relates to possible peace settlements."

He said he doubted he would know or even have a firm opinion on how much that has changed until I have a personal meeting with him.

Mr. Carter said he had not been in touch with Mr. Begin since the election and "until the President designates Mr. Begin as the one to put the government together. I don't intend to communicate with him."

Mr. Carter also said that whether he feels he should honor commitments made by former President Richard Nixon to Middle East countries "depends on what those commitments were."

Those made "in an official capacity, by the President, by the secretary of state, by the secretary of defense, often with the knowledge of Congress, I feel that it is binding on me to carry those commitments out," he said. "As an example, he said he 'would feel constrained' to honor former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's promise to Israeli leaders that 'there would be no recognition on our part of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) prior to the PLO's recognition of Israel's right to exist, right to exist permanently.'"

Begin Meets U.S. Envoy

TEL AVIV, May 22 (Reuters).—Mr. Begin sought today to ally U.S. fears that his hard-line views increased the danger of a new Middle East war.

Mr. Begin, whose Likud party swept to victory in last week's general election, interrupted a brief vacation for a working lunch with the new U.S. ambassador, Samuel Lewis.

No details of the two-hour meeting were announced but a Likud party source said Mr. Begin "explained some of his views to revise the distorted picture of the mass media that his election meant war."

Only Mr. Begin, Mr. Lewis and Stanley Moss, U.S. public affairs counselor-at-large whose home the luncheon was held—were present, the source said.

Mr. Begin made a slashing counterattack last night on foreign media, which he said had pictured him as "an ogre, anxious to start war."

"And even as some of these newspapers and television stations are using me to frighten children, they continue to describe [PLO leader Yasser] Arafat as a 'freedom fighter,'" he said at a meeting of U.S. Jewish communal leaders.

79 West Bank Arabs Held

TEL AVIV, May 22 (AP).—Security forces have arrested 79 Arabs suspected of belonging to guerrilla groups in the occupied West Bank during recent weeks, the military command said yesterday.

A communiqué said seven separate guerrilla cells were discovered in the West Bank towns of Jenin, Ramallah, Hebron and Jericho.

The detainees were caught in possession of arms and explosives, the communiqué said. They were charged with carrying out several sabotage operations in the West Bank during the last three years.



The five Basques, granted self-exile by Spain, at press conference yesterday in Brussels.

Five Basque Prisoners Released, Flown to Belgium

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returning to Spain from 38 years of exile in the Soviet Union.

To a cheering audience at a Communist party rally here, she proclaimed her allegiance to the Soviet Union.

In contrast, the party general secretary, Santiago Carrillo, did not mention the Soviet Union in his speech to the rally. He said the party was devoted to democracy and freedom.

More than 10,000 Communists

and other sympathizers gave an emotional welcome to the 51-year-old Mrs. Ibaruri as she appeared on the podium in this Basque capital.

In her 10-minute speech, Mrs. Ibaruri, president of the Spanish Communist party, wiped away tears when she talked of the Spanish exiles who died fighting with Soviet troops during World War II. Her own son, a lieutenant in the Soviet Army, was killed at Stalingrad.

A native Basque, she will be running as a candidate in her old

Asturias mining constituency in the elections.

Red Leader Injured

CIUDAD REAL, Spain, May 22 (AP).—Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho was hospitalized with serious injuries after a traffic accident near the village of Manzanares Friday.

The police said Mr. Camacho's car was involved in a collision with another car as he was traveling to Puertollano in this province in southern Spain to attend a Communist meeting.

Worried About U.S. Opinion

Vorster Urges Envoys to Improve Image

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, May 22 (NYT).—

Prime Minister John Vorster yesterday briefed South African ambassadors in North America and Europe on his talks with Vice President Mondale here Thursday and Friday. Mr. Vorster reportedly urged the ambassadors to

help improve their country's image in the United States and other Western countries.

New diplomatic and public relations efforts by South Africa are believed to have been discussed in the closed session yesterday.

Mr. Vorster, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, the ambassadors and officials from Pretoria met at the residence of the South African ambassador to Austria on the outskirts of Vienna. The residence was guarded by Austrian police and by South African security men who are accompanying Mr. Vorster.

The South African government chief was scheduled to return home today.

[Reuters reported that Mr. Vorster met today in Geneva with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouët-Boigny—at Mr. Vorster's request, Ivory Coast officials said.

Mr. Vorster said afterward: "Like us, the Ivory Coast is aware that it will be in Africa's interest to find acceptable settlements in Rhodesia and South-West Africa. I have the decided impression that his is not a voice calling in the wilderness but that there are in fact many African countries... anxious about Marxist imperialism in Africa."

Seeking Contacts

Mr. Botha said in an interview before yesterday's briefing session that all of South Africa's diplomats had standing instructions to seek contacts with representatives of black African countries. Such informal soundings, even though they may be inconsequential, are clearly meant to prove that the government in Pretoria is not racist.

The foreign minister declared that South Africa was in touch confidentially with "quite a number of black African governments" and that new approaches were being considered.

Mr. Botha, who was South African ambassador in Washington and to the United Nations until March, made it plain that U.S. opinion of his country was one of his main worries.

Mr. Vorster also shows deep

concern about what Americans think of South Africa.

"I don't say that Americans are ill-informed" on South Africa, Mr. Vorster remarked in a meeting with newsmen after Mr. Mondale's departure from Vienna yesterday. "But I often wondered whether the interpretation of their information is correct."

Mr. Vorster said the strategic importance of southern Africa "wasn't mentioned for a moment" in his talks with Mr. Mondale and that "not a word had been said about the vast uranium fields in South-West Africa (Namibia), or other nuclear matters."

Young Visits South Africa

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sidered President Carter "an African."

"I think Jimmy Carter is an African. [Because] he comes out of the same rural, hard-headed stock. He's been dealing with folks like President John Vorster all his life. He's every bit as tough as anybody here."

While he was saying this jestingly, the smile came off some of the editors' faces when he added: "I think you have met your match [in Carter]. We are not about to give up [preserving South Africa] for racial change."

Maputo Declaration

MAPUTO, Mozambique, May 22 (UPI).—The weeklong UN conference on Rhodesia and Namibia ended yesterday with adoption of a "Maputo declaration" and "program of action" for achieving black-majority rule in those countries.

But the United States, Canada, Britain and other members of the European Common Market "disassociated" themselves from certain articles which, they said, could harm current negotiations under way to seek a peaceful transfer of power in Rhodesia and Namibia.

These countries specifically objected to articles demanding an arms embargo against South Africa "without any exceptions or reservations" and an extension of sanctions against Rhodesia to include postal services, telecommunications and travel.

The two documents will now be forwarded to the UN General Assembly for action.

An exclusive collection of summer shirts

FOR summer wear, the most comfortable fabric is unquestionably Swiss voile. Now, Lanvin 2 has more than 200 different shirt styles in the finest Swiss voiles, and all are Lanvin 2 exclusives (from F. 260).

For your vacation by the sea, you'll delight in the lively extravagance of some of our splashier prints, but you will also find discreet patterns to wear with light summer suits — and even with ties.

Something new: 100% cotton peasant shirts. Short-sleeved and collarless, they are available in a wide variety of prints (F. 325).



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Under 'Denationalization' Plan

Belgians Back in Business in Zaire

By David Lamb

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 22.—Four years after their businesses were confiscated without compensation, the Belgians are returning to Zaire at the invitation of the government to reclaim their stake in the economy.

For both Zaire (the former Belgian Congo) and Belgium, it is an experiment fraught with caution, risk and swallowed pride. Never before has an African nation reversed itself and embarked on such an extensive program of denationalization designed to return industries to their former colonial owners.

The businessmen are returning with caution. Belgian Ambassador E. Rittweger de Moor said, "I won't say they're prospering yet but some are showing a modest profit and their confidence is increasing in the feasibility of the plan."

In the seven months since President Mobutu Sese Seko admitted that Zaire could not survive without foreign expertise and money, 100 nationalized industries and large businesses have been returned to the Belgians. The number of Belgians here fell to 18,000 from 30,000 in the mid-1970s, but has climbed back to 25,000.

'Momentum for Recovery'

"I think we have the momentum for recovery," a Belgian businessman said. "This country has staggering economic potential and staggering economic problems. But the first thing it needs is organization."

The economic collapse and the planned return of Zaire has gone through three distinct stages. First, in 1973, was "Zairianization." Mr. Mobutu expelled the Asian merchants and expropriated virtually every industry, business and shop. Belgium's loss alone was conservatively estimated at \$500 million.

At that time, about 350 prominent Belgian families ran Zaire for all practical purposes, although the United States and some European countries also had substantial interests.

The Belgians operated the copper-mining industry, controlled the banks, owned most of the industries and ran many of the coffee, tea, rubber and palm oil plantations.

Production Tumbled

The Belgians' departure was a disaster. Plantations and industries were mismanaged by the new operators and production tumbled. Many facilities were handed over to Mr. Mobutu's cronies who formed a new class of super-rich elite. In 1974, Zaire imported more Mercedes-Benz automobiles than any country in the world.

Mr. Mobutu admitted that he had accomplished little except to rob Peter to pay Paul. In November, 1976, he announced a program of "radicalization" in which the state took over the industries and businesses previously given to individual Zairians.

Former colonial owners were offered 40 per cent of their businesses back but without the promise of management control. There were few takers.

50 Years Under Belgium

The stage-two plan did not work either and Zaire—amid of official corruption, inflation, a drop in copper prices and Mr. Mobutu's own lavish spending—slid further into economic chaos. The country accumulated a heavy international debt, including \$500 million in commercial bank loans. Stores exhausted their supplies and agricultural production declined perilously.

When it was granted indepen-

London Stop By Mondale

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shal Tito added, "I have said that I consider that no reproach can be addressed to Yugoslavia in this connection."

He went on to say that his country is one of the "most open in the world" and that citizens are permitted to travel freely abroad both as tourists and as workers in other European countries, an assessment endorsed by U.S. officials.

He has, on the other hand, at times cracked down on dissidents in the Yugoslav Communist party and among intellectuals.

In an apparent reference to such cases, Marshal Tito said, "We could never accept the idea that democracy is in danger in Yugoslavia because of some mistakes taken against individuals, just a few people, on the basis of our Constitution and law."

There seemed to be no sense of confrontation or anger in the remarks but merely a warning that Yugoslavia did not wish to be lectured by anyone.

dence from Belgium in 1960, after 50 years under the administration of the Brussels government, Zaire was the world's second-largest producer of palm oil, with exports of 183,000 tons annually. Today it exports 39,000 tons and if the trend continues it will be importing palm oil by 1980.

With Zaire apparently headed toward bankruptcy, Mr. Mobutu reversed himself again in November. His new plan was denationalization. Although not affecting plantations, the copper industry or small businesses, stage three invited most former foreign businessmen to return to Zaire to reclaim 100-per-cent ownership of their co-

enterprises.

The businessmen who turned are expected, within years, to sell up to 40 of their stock to Zairians for their operations.

The copper industry, expected to earn about \$1 billion this year, will not be nationalized. But Brussels has a stake in the industry because a Belgian company, purchasing and services. About 3,000 are employed by the steel company.

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Vance and Gromyko Stress Problems Remaining on S

(Continued from Page 1)

on the 1974 Vladivostok accord, to run until 1985 with the force level for each side at or somewhat below the 2,400 total of bombers and missile launchers called for in Vladivostok.

A protocol to the treaty to last for three years after the signing. The protocol would presumably take care of such controversial issues as the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet bomber known as the Backfire.

A statement of general principles to guide negotiations for the follow-on negotiations for the next treaty. These principles would include some of the ideas in the U.S. proposal that was rejected by the Russians when Mr. Vance was in Moscow in March, such as major reductions below the 2,400 total and other significant disarmament measures.

Mr. Vance made it clear, however, that while the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed on the three different parts of what he called an "interdependent" package, they had not resolved the question of what weapons systems should be included in which of the three tiers.

"Substantial differences on a number of issues" remain, he said. Later on, he said: "I think there has been some progress toward resolving the issues but serious differences have remained. We want to see that it is difficult to work out and will be difficult to work out."

What seems evident is that in the prolonged discussions that have taken place between the United States and the Soviet Union since Mr. Vance's unsuccessful mission to Moscow, the two sides have discussed ways of

seeking a compromise far from an accord on a

The Russians have been tent that the Vladivostok was followed and that it missile not be omitted consideration. They had of the deep-cut proposal as the Vladivostok agreement. The second U.S. for deferring both the Cruise and Backfire to a treaty.

The United States, on hand, under Mr. Carter determined to make toward actually reducing of nuclear arms.

Thus, the three-tier might meet the Soviet, calling for a treaty to Vladivostok. The protocol to be a way of handling called "gray-area" weapons as Cruise missiles and I

On the Middle East, other major subject discussed repeatedly of both sides to seek a ring of the Geneva conference the fall and said that sides were co-chairmen conference there would be consultations at the ad hoc level.

As to further negotiations pending strategic issues, Mr. Vance said it would be held in Geneva level of the strategic arms reduction negotiations, in the five capitals at the next level, and at another Gromyko meeting still scheduled.

Mr. Vance said that for a visit to Washington Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, discussed but he said not exclude such a visit

Carter Details Foreign Policy Seeks Wider Global System

(Continued from Page 1)

"to me it means progress toward peace."

"But that progress must be both comprehensive and reciprocal. We cannot have accommodation in one part of the world and the aggravation of conflicts in another."

There cannot be conflict by proxy, he said, allowing apparent to the forces of the West and the East pitted against each other in Africa.

"Our policy must shape an international system that will last longer than secret deals," he said.

"We hope to persuade the Soviet Union that one country cannot impose the own social system upon another, either through direct military intervention or through the use of a client state's military force—as with the Cuban intervention in Angola," the President said.

He said that in southern Africa change must come promptly if it is to be peaceful.

"The time has come for the principle of majority rule to be the basis for political order, recognizing that in a democratic system the rights of the minority must also be protected," Mr. Carter said.

He also declared his determination to promote collective to inhibit the spread of arms around the world risk of friction with allies.

The address carried the of the thinking of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's security advisor. It was second of two major administration goals and last week, Mr. Carter gave his domestic approach a speech before the United Workers in Los Angeles.

The President received a group of doctors of laws de today's commencement ceremony. Also receiving degrees were Most Rev. Donald Lamont Bishop of Umbali, Rt. Paulo Evaristo Cardinal Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Stephen Cardinal Kim, bishop of Seoul, all of have crusaded for human

tious time for a genuine ment since the beginning Arab-Israeli conflict. To opportunity pass could disaster, not only for the East, but perhaps for the national political and order as well," the President said.

He said the historic rift between the United States and Israel is not dependent on politics in either nation derived from our common for human freedom and common search for peace.

Concerning China, Mr. Carter said that he would like to see Secretary of State Vance when Mr. Vance Peking later this year.

The President said he "cooperate closely" with China, declaring that it "important" that relations be maintained.

"We see American-Chinese relations as a central element of our global policy and a key force for global peace," he said, adding, "we hope a formula which can bridge the difficulties the separate us."

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Two Royalist Groups Dissolved in Greece

ATHENS, May 22 (Reuters).—An Athens civil court yesterday ordered the dissolution of two royalist organizations to pave the way for the new government.

The court said the aims of the Royalist Association and the Royalist National Movement violated the Constitution, organizations have sought restoration of the monarchy abolished in 1974 following a referendum.

هكذا من الاول

dson Looks to Talks Today

Aide Says Coastal Zones
winning, Reducing High Seas

By Don Shannon

WASHINGTON, May 22.—For 1 States and other nations, the reopening of the Sea Conference at the United Nations is the last chance to stop "shrinking" the high seas.

The view of Elliot Richardson, new U.S. ambassador to the conference, which has been since 1972 to write maritime law, is that the recent push for the conference is a last chance to stop "shrinking" the high seas. Richardson said that the conference is a last chance to stop "shrinking" the high seas.

of a rule of law, we are in the absence of law. Richardson said that the conference is a last chance to stop "shrinking" the high seas.

Two Maps
Richardson said he was worried about the conversion of 200-mile zones into territorial waters. He said that the conference is a last chance to stop "shrinking" the high seas.

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Hanoi Extends Waters

TOKYO, May 22 (AP).—Vietnam has proclaimed sovereignty over its 12-mile territorial waters and a 200-mile economic zone, Hanoi radio said yesterday.

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LONG HAUL—A 23-truck caravan moves through Chicago suburb on its way to Washington with redwood logs as a protest to proposed expansion of the Redwood National Park in California. The loggers fear expansion of park will reduce the number of jobs.

3 U.S. Pilots Follow in Path
Of Lindbergh 50 Years Later

PARIS, May 22 (AP).—U.S. pilots David Gray and Joe Wolf landed here yesterday in their single-engine planes after retracing Charles Lindbergh's nonstop, 3,600-mile flight from New York 50 years ago.

A third American, lawyer Philip Hardberger, leaptrooped more than 5,000 miles from Texas to Le Bourget Airport in another single-engine craft.

About 20 persons, mostly journalists and photographers, were on hand to greet Mr. Gray, who arrived at 12:52 p.m., 23 hours after he took off from Farmingdale, N.Y., in a white Piper Cherokee Lance.

Mr. Wolf landed minutes later in a white Turbo Cherokee Arrow-3, completing the same run in 22 hours 31 minutes.

Mr. Hardberger, in a white Bellanca Viking, touched down about 3 p.m. after a 41-hour, 12-minute flight over a seven-day period. He started in San Antonio, Texas, and stopped in White Plains, N.Y.; Gander, Newfoundland; Sanderson Air Force Base, Greenland; Reykjavik and Shannon, Ireland.

Mr. Wolf and Mr. Gray sipped champagne together from paper cups while Mr. Hardberger's wife, Linda, hugged and kissed her husband and cracked confetti-filled eggs on his head.

"He asked for a ticker-tape parade and this is it," she said. Lindbergh arrived at 10:21 p.m. on May 21, 1927, to a tumultuous welcome by a huge crowd. He had flown his Spirit of St. Louis from Roosevelt Field, in Mineola, N.Y., to Paris in 33 hours and 30 minutes. The mail pilot, known as "the Lone Eagle," collected \$25,000 and became a folk hero. He died in 1974.

Official ceremonies to commemorate the flight will be held at the Paris air show on June 2.

Mr. Hardberger, who named his plane the Spirit of San Antonio, said he flew to Paris "to commemorate the Lindbergh flight and also as a tribute to the great French pilots Nungesser and Coli who lost their lives to open up the Atlantic to us all."

Two Died in Crash
Charles Nungesser and François Coll left Paris on May 8, 1927, in an attempt to become the first to cross the Atlantic nonstop. They crashed off Newfoundland and were never found.

Mr. Hardberger, 42, said he encountered ice and radio problems that left him without communications for 2,800 miles.

Mr. Gray, 38, said he almost turned back because of engine trouble that made his motor sound "like a sewing machine" but was given encouragement by radio by Mr. Wolf, 34, who said his flight was smooth. Both are experienced pilots who have crossed the Atlantic many times.

They said they were flying the planes to clients in Europe. "It was sort of a routine delivery but we decided to do it the same day that Lindbergh did it, as close as possible to the same route and everything," Mr. Wolf said.

Reagan Reports Group Plotted To Kidnap Wife
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., May 22 (AP).—Former California Gov. Ronald Reagan said that authorities once uncovered a plot to kidnap and kill his wife if he did not release certain state prisoners while he was governor.

"When police intelligence was able to tell me that there was a plot to kidnap my wife and send her head to me if I would not release certain prisoners from the state prison . . . I believe the purpose of law and order, and civil rights and human rights was served by someone being able to find that intelligence," Mr. Reagan said in answering questions after a speech Friday to the New Jersey Bankers Association convention.

He said the plot to kidnap his wife, Nancy, was discovered during his second term as governor from 1971 to 1974.

Charles Casey, chief of California's organized crime and criminal intelligence branch, said, "In late 1970, there was a plot by a group calling itself the Black Liberation Army to kidnap Nancy Reagan." He said the group was broken up by arrests for other offenses. He gave few details of the alleged plot.

Nevada, Arizona Legalize Laetrile
NEW YORK, May 22 (AP).—Two more states have legalized laetrile, the controversial substance purported to cure cancer, and the federal government has allowed its import for a 12-year-old Boston boy dying of brain cancer.

The governors of Arizona and Nevada signed bills Friday that permit the use of the substance in their states. States where laetrile is already legal are Alaska, Florida and Indiana.

In Boston, doctors at Children's Hospital Medical Center, where Steven Katz is being treated, refused to say whether they would actually administer laetrile to him. At a hearing Friday in U.S. District Court the U.S. Food and Drug Administration said that it would not oppose the use of laetrile in Massachusetts.

Cows Derail Train
BERLIN, May 22 (UPI).—An express train plowed into a herd of cattle crossing the rails last night near Dessau, the East German news agency reported today. The engine jumped the rails after killing several cows.

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Ford Attacks Carter Policies, Defends Pardon

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT).—Gerald Ford has gone a long way toward resuming his intermittent political offensive against the Carter administration.

Thursday night, at a Republican fund-raising dinner, he studiously avoided criticism of the man who had defeated him in November. But Friday, lunching with reporters, he amiably offered the following opinions in response to questions:

• The Carter economic program, particularly on energy, has prompted a lack of confidence in the business community.

• President Carter has thus far "done a superb public relations job and I hope when they get down to the gritty-gritty of substance, that his leadership will be just as competent."

• Among the problems that "haven't been tackled or solved" by the administration are strategic arms limitation, the Middle East, Cyprus and South Africa.

• U.S. troops in Korea, which Mr. Carter plans to withdraw over the next four or five years, are "a good investment for maintenance of peace there."

• "There has been no significant moderation of inflation since this administration took over."

• "The odds are overwhelming" that Mr. Carter will not fulfill his pledge to balance the federal budget by 1981.

• He was "very, very upset" about cuts in defense spending by the administration and Congress in the light of a continued Soviet buildup.

Mr. Ford then left for a private visit with the President at the White House, as unperturbed as a congressional leader who has just made a slashing attack on an opponent and then walks off the floor, arm in arm with him, for a drink.

In other comments, the former president said that the recent televised interviews with Richard Nixon "convinced me even more."

U.S. Transport Aide

In London for Talks

LONDON, May 22 (UPI).—U.S. Transportation Secretary Brock Adams arrived from Washington today for talks with British government ministers.

Mr. Adams will be putting forward new proposals by President Carter to the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization concerning new international regulations on oil-tanker safety and maritime pollution.

that he had done "the right thing" in giving his predecessor a blanket pardon.

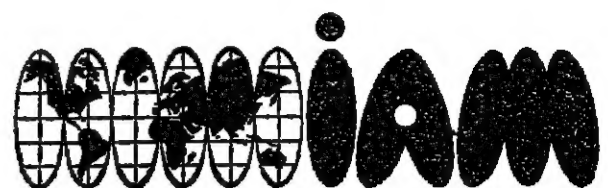
While maintaining that he did not share Mr. Nixon's view that the president has inherent power to authorize illegal acts, Mr. Ford told reporters the legal and political controversy rekindled by the telecasts demonstrated that he had been justified.

Asked if recent Nixon statements had given him any second thoughts about the pardon, the former president replied: "None whatsoever. The more I see of Nixon's replies, the more I'm con-

vinced that my reason for the pardon has been validated."

Otherwise, Mr. Ford said, he would have had to devote a quarter of his White House time "listening to lawyers arguing about the tapes and so on" rather than concentrating his efforts on pressing government problems.

The former president observed that the legal problems of Watergate "continue to divide the American people" three years after the pardon and would have done so even more deeply if Mr. Nixon had remained subject to possible criminal prosecution.

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Obituaries

Carlos Lacerda, Publisher
And Political Figure in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 22 (Reuters).—Carlos Lacerda, 63, writer-publisher and one of Brazil's most influential politicians between 1954 and 1968, died in a hospital here yesterday of a heart attack.

In 1954, as founder-publisher of the *Tribuna da Imprensa*, Mr. Lacerda exposed what was called "a sea of mud" involving corruption, crime and influence-peddling by the personal bodyguards of the President Getulio Vargas.

This led to an attempt to assassinate him by two of the guards. Their shots missed but killed an air force major who was with him.

Subsequent investigations of the corruption charges led to the suicide of President Vargas in August, 1954.

Mr. Lacerda served as city councilman for Rio when it was the federal capital, as federal deputy for Rio in the national Congress and was the first elected governor of Rio when it became the state of Guanabara.

He was one of the three civilian leaders of the 1964 revolution that ousted leftist President Joao Goulart and put the military in power. But later he turned against the revolution, claiming it had betrayed its origins.

Because of his attacks against the government, he was deprived of his political rights in 1968. His best-known books were "The Road to Freedom," "How the Peace was Lost" and "The Power of Ideas."

Aviad Yafeh

JERUSALEM, May 22 (UPI).—Aviad Yafeh, 54, the director-general of the Jewish Agency, died Thursday of a heart attack. A former career diplomat, Mr. Yafeh served as adviser to former Prime Ministers Levi Eshkol and Golda Meir and was a member of the executive committee of the Labor party.

The Rev. Hakon Loftsson VATICAN CITY, May 22 (UPI).—The Rev. Hakon Loftsson, 58, Iceland's only native Roman Catholic priest, has died. Vatican radio said Friday.

Sir Edward Perkins

LONDON, May 22 (UPI).—Sir Edward Perkins, 67, for 20 years Queen Elizabeth's bodyguard, died Friday.

John Grierson,
U.K. Aviation
Pioneer, Dies

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—John Grierson, 68, a British aviation pioneer who flew solo from Europe to the United States in 1933, collapsed during a Smithsonian Institution program honoring Charles Lindbergh and died later.

Mr. Grierson was the main speaker Friday night at a National Air and Space Museum symposium on the 50th anniversary of Lindbergh's solo flight from New York to Paris.

Donald Lopez, the museum's assistant director for aeronautics, said Mr. Grierson had completed about 20 minutes of his half-hour talk when he faltered and said he could not go on. He was taken to a hospital, where he died several hours later of a stroke, Mr. Lopez said.

Mr. Grierson, a resident of Guernsey in the Channel Islands, did not fly nonstop when he crossed the ocean in 1933. The attempt took more than a year and there were several crashes along the way.

Den Uyl Seeks New Mandate
In Dutch Vote Wednesday

THE HAGUE, May 22 (Reuters).—The Dutch Premier for the last four years, Labor party leader Joop den Uyl, will seek a mandate from the voters Wednesday for a new term at the head of a center-left coalition Cabinet.

Unless there is a major upset, 57-year-old "Oom Joop" (Uncle Joop) has a good chance of rebuilding the partnership with Christian Democrats which collapsed two months ago.

The voting for the 150-seat second chamber of the States-General (parliament) will mark the start of what could be several months of intricate package-bargaining on the shape of a new government.

Mr. den Uyl, an economist, is undaunted by the fall of his five-party Cabinet March 22. He is eager to push ahead with a series of reform bills which were dropped when the government resigned.

A Clear Choice

"These are the most important elections since 1946," the Labor leader has said, warning the voters that they have a clear choice between further reform and a return to a center-right government.

No voter in the Netherlands can complain about lack of choice. Encouraged by proportional representation, which gives a seat to parties with less than 1 per cent of the vote, 25 parties are proposing candidates and more than half are expected to gain representation in parliament. The last parliament had 14 parties.

The chronic schisms and splits in political life have failed to stop the 13 million inhabitants from building one of the most prosperous countries of the nine-nation European Economic Community.

Unemployment remains at a stubborn 6 per cent and inflation is more than 6 per cent but, despite some long-term worries, the Dutch economy has a balance of payments surplus and is doing well compared to its neighbors.

Royal Prestige

Polls show that Mr. den Uyl is the first choice of 56 per cent of voters to remain as Premier. He won wide respect last year for his skilful handling of Prince Bernhard's involvement in the Lockheed bribes scandal.

Den Uyl Seeks New Mandate
In Dutch Vote Wednesday

The Premier deftly managed the severe blow to royal prestige and averted the possibility of Queen Juliana's abdication, thus insuring that the affair would not play a role in the elections.

The Premier's only real rival for the task of forming the next government is the man who has been his deputy for the last four years and who played the main role in toppling his Cabinet in March—Justice Minister Andreas van Agt, the country's most controversial politician. He heads a new Christian Democratic party, welded together last year from one Catholic and two Protestant parties.

The Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) was formed in an attempt to reverse the trend toward division in Dutch politics and the decline of traditional religious loyalties by forging a broad confessional alliance.

Diverse Elements

The new grouping, designed to stand firmly in the center of the spectrum between Labor and the rightist Liberal party, still has to shake down its diverse elements into a homogeneous whole.

Opinion polls predict that the CDA will take, like Labor, about a third of the votes, with a sixth going to the Liberals and the remainder to minor parties.

The signs are that Labor will increase its total of 43 seats and remain the biggest party, if only by a narrow margin. Mr. den Uyl wants to retain his partnership with the Christian Democrats but only if Labor can remain the senior partner.

Mr. den Uyl's Labor party is still formally linked in an electoral pact with the small leftist Radical party, which held 2 seats out of 16 in the last Cabinet.

But the Radicals have now said they will not join another coalition with the Christian Democrats, leaving Mr. den Uyl with just one other potential ally, the small left-liberal D 66 party (Democracy-66).

Armenian Patriarch

BEIRUT, May 22 (NYT).—The Most Rev. Karekin Sarkisian, archbishop of the Armenian Church of America including Canada, was elected tonight the new patriarch of the Armenian Apostolic Church.



SIGNED PROTEST—Irish-Americans in New York demonstrate against the Concorde supersonic airliner and alleged British human rights violations in Ulster.

Daily Mail Editor Apologizes

U.K. Police Query Leyland Aide on Forgery

LONDON, May 22 (Reuters).—Fraud squad detectives yesterday questioned a British Leyland executive who has confessed to forging a letter connecting the government with alleged huge bribes by the state-owned firm to secure sales abroad.

The executive, Graham Barton, 34, said earlier that he faked the letter to expose facts behind so-called "slush money" which he considered a national scandal.

"This was not a knife-twisting exercise against British Leyland. It was simply of me to have tried to get the lily on what was already massive and major documentation," he stated.

British Leyland, the nation's biggest motor manufacturer, has initiated its own inquiry. The company stated yesterday it had found no evidence of bribery and corruption to support charges made about payments to overseas representatives.

Damage Feared

Leyland spokesmen complained that the story, first published by the Daily Mail under the headline "Worldwide Bribery Web by Leyland" Thursday, would damage its export efforts in areas like Africa and the Middle East and would cost the company millions of pounds in lost orders.

The Daily Mail editor, David

English, yesterday apologized to Industry Secretary of State Eric Varley and Lord Ryder, chairman of the government's National Enterprise Board, which has a 55-per-cent stake in Leyland.

Mr. English said Mr. Barton had submitted many documents which, on checking, both in Britain and in other countries, were found to be authentic. He said the newspaper's investigating

team accepted the letter purporting to be from Lord Ryder to Leyland chief executive Alex Park. This referred to special accounts arrangements which were said to have been "nodded through" by the secretary of state.

"We were wrong," Mr. English said. "The investigators were not thorough enough. When a newspaper is wrong, it must say so once and apologize."

A Labor member of Parliament, Ian Writtleworth, who is considering raising the issue in the House of Commons, said that the Daily Mail owners should fire Mr. English if he did not resign. "He has damaged the whole country," Mr. Writtleworth said.

Cosgrave Says
Ireland to Crush
IRA Extremists

DUBLIN, May 22 (AP).—Premier Liam Cosgrave pledged yesterday to wipe out guerrillas of the outlawed Irish Republican Army's militant Provisional wing which he said "disgrace the name of Irishmen."

Mr. Cosgrave spoke at the annual conference of his Fine Gael party, the senior partner in a coalition government with the Labor party.

His pledge, reiterating his government's tough stand against the IRA, was considered a declaration of the coalition's law-and-order policy before general elections expected next month.

Mr. Cosgrave said that the Irish republic's security forces, already at a record peacetime level of 14,750 regular troops, will be increased to "whatever degree is needed to defeat this evil."

Policeman Killed

BELFAST, May 22 (AP).—Two teen-aged gunmen, believed to be IRA guerrillas, shot and killed a 65-year-old former policeman last night on the doorstep of his home, police reported. The Protestant-dominated police force is a major target of IRA extremists. Authorities say 103 policemen have been assassinated since 1971.

Australians Vote
4 of 5 Proposals
In Referendum

CANBERRA, May 22 (Reuters).—Australians have rejected a proposal for simultaneous election of the country's upper and lower houses of Parliament and approved "Advance Australia Fair" as their national anthem.

Three other proposals—to keep the same senatorial political balance if a member dies or resigns; to retire federal judges at 70; and to allow voters in territories without statehood to participate in future referenda—were overwhelmingly approved in a national referendum yesterday.

The simultaneous election question received backing from a majority of nearly 7 million voters but was defeated because there was majority support in only three of the country's six states.

Under the Australian Constitution, a referendum must be carried by four states.

Sri Lanka Anniversary

COLOMBO, May 22 (Reuters).—Sri Lanka today celebrated its fifth anniversary as a republic with a military parade in heavy monsoon rain.

PARIS-BRINDISI-PATRAS-ATHENS
Train and Ship Service

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 454,000, 693,661, PARIS 742,224, 07,181, MUNICH 40,777, FRANKFURT 34,181, ZURICH 28,761, 29,771, BERLIN 9,644, 21,822, GENEVA 2,219, 26,219, MILAN 8,742, 87,412, BRUSSELS 33,171, 33,172, ROME 4,144, 41,441, NAPLES 2,219, 22,219, ATHENS 22,869, 22,871.

EGNATIA-APPIA-POSEIDONIA-NEPTUNIA

Additional Increase Unlikely

Prince Sees Saudi Oil Price
Reaching Current OPEC Level

BEIRUT, May 22 (AP).—Saudi Crown Prince Fahd has been quoted in a newspaper interview as saying that Saudi Arabia may gradually raise oil prices to the level currently charged by the majority of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In December, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates refused to go along with a two-stage hike in oil prices of 15 per cent decreed by 11 of the 13 countries in the oil cartel. The two decided on a 5-per-cent hike for all of this year. The majority imposed a 10-per-cent increase Jan. 1 and planned an additional 5-per-cent raise July 1.

Prince Fahd was quoted yesterday in the newspaper *Al Anwar* as saying, "We are prepared to gradually raise our prices between now and the end of this year until they reach the upper tier."

Observers noted that Prince Fahd did not specifically say Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, will go above its self-imposed ceiling on prices.

Uniform Price

"We are eager to have a uniform price for oil to safeguard the unity of OPEC and to counter attempts by those who try to assail this organization," he told *Al Anwar*.

He said that Saudi Arabia's relations with neighboring Iran, which was the main advocate of the full 15-per-cent price boost, "are strong and will not be adversely affected by a superficial and temporary disagreement on prices."

The Middle East Economic Survey, an authoritative oil publication, reported earlier this month that the OPEC majority will forgo the 5-per-cent hike as an inducement to Saudi Arabia to compromise on the price issue.

Currently, there is a 5-per-cent difference in prices between those imposed by Saudi Arabia-United Arab Emirates and the OPEC majority.

An OPEC member, Indonesia, announced Friday that it will not apply the second-stage, 5-per-cent increase.

Prince Fahd, who handled the details of government during King Khalid's recent illness, held talks this weekend in London with Prime Minister James Callaghan and other officials. He will go to Washington tomorrow for talks with President Carter.

Prince Fahd has said that Saudi Arabia's resistance to increases is aimed at persuading consuming nations, especially the United States, to push for a political settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"As long as the United States needs our oil and we need political influence and technical expertise, then I believe we can achieve the desired coalition," he told *Al Anwar*.

Prince Fahd was asked if Arabia was inclined to help United States build its oil reserves. "Yes, we can help. We are capable of raising our production to gradually help the United States insure the six-month strategic reserve of oil, as proposed by President Carter," he (But) "We want the United States to throw its weight in the process of arranging a Middle East settlement, based on Israeli withdrawal from all lands occupied during the war and returning to the 1948 boundaries their rights in home."

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EEC Court Bars
British Subsidy
To Pig Farmer

LUXEMBOURG, May 22 (AP).—The European Economic Community's Court of Justice yesterday ordered Britain to stop its subsidies of £1 million (million) a week to pig farmers as a buffer against cheap imports.

The ruling was made in response to a request by the European Commission for an interim ban on the subsidy pending a final decision by the court on whether the British government was breaking EEC laws by adding pig farms.

Britain introduced the subsidy in January after the British pig was flooded with imports from the United States, mainly from Denmark.

The commission ordered B to drop the subsidy and the case to the Court of Justice in a counterclaim that a member state could not subsidize producers in circumstances.

The court emphasized the order was an interim ruling.

Russia Imprisoned
9 Ethnic Germans

MOSCOW, May 22 (AP).—A group of ethnic Germans who forced their way past police into the West German Embassy here last Wednesday have been sentenced to 1 jail term, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said the nine of the protesters—who reporters last week that the been refused permission to the Soviet Union—had been sentenced for "petty hooliganism."

The spokesman refused to further details about the protesters, who are all Soviet citizens of German origin.

But dissent sources said nine planned to stage a hunger strike in jail.

Truck Falls in Sea. 9
Workers Killed Today

SEOUL, May 22 (AP).—Workers were killed today a truck in which they were falling off a dock into the sea at Pusan, 220 miles south of Seoul, police said.

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Nationwide Stoppage Is Expected

Major French Unions to Strike Tomorrow

PARIS, May 22 (Reuters).—In a display of unity, all of France's major trade union groups are backing a general strike intended to paralyze the nation for 24 hours Tuesday.

Moderates as well as leftists militants are joining the strike to protest rising unemployment and the wage cuts imposed under Prime Minister Raymond Barre's austerity program.

Union officials said it was the first time in more than 20 years that an organized national stoppage had received such wide leadership backing.

The wave of strikes and riots which plunged France into chaos in May, 1968, was not launched by the major union leaders.

Tuesday's strike, accompanied by demonstrations and protest marches, will hit industry, commerce, public transport and power supplies.

Train services are to halt tomorrow night. The railmen's union said its members would not resume work until 6 a.m. Wednesday.

The show of union strength—if all goes as planned—may be a severe blow to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's coalition of Gaullists, Centrists and Republicans.

Opinion polls show the government's popularity has been fading, and the response to Tuesday's strike will provide a further pointer to the extent of public discontent.

The opposition alliance of Socialists and Communists made gains in municipal elections in March and the government is striving to win back support in time for the general election set for March, next year.

The general strike is the second in less than a month but promises to have a much bigger impact.

Previous Stoppage
The previous stoppage, April 28, caused widespread industrial disruption and transport chaos. It was confined to the public sector and lacked the support of moderate unions.

This time, all major union groupings, with a membership of more than 5 million or one-fifth of the labor force, have called out their members.

At the core of the protest are the two biggest organizations, the Communist Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT), with a membership of 2.4 million, and the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT), which claims about a million workers.

Ranged with them this time are the moderate Force Ouvrière, with a further million on its books, the white collar workers, the

schoolteachers and even several small merchants' groups, unhappy at the reduced purchasing power of their customers.

Government spokesmen have estimated that the strike could cause a loss of 0.5 per cent in annual industrial production.

A Labor Ministry official, Lionel Stoleru, told the National Assembly last week: "At a time when economic recovery is beginning to make itself felt, one has to ask—how can a general strike help to solve the problem of unemployment?"

Nixon, on French TV, Attacks Red Coalition, Lauds Giscard

PARIS, May 22 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon said that he would expect the United States to walk out of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization if the government of a member country became Communist.

Mr. Nixon also said that he would like to ride in the Concorde supersonic jet and praised French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in a segment of his interview series with David Frost to be aired tonight in France.

The postscript to the interviews was filmed especially for the French television network, which suggested the questions.

According to the network's French translation, Mr. Nixon said:

"Will Walk Out"
"I must stress—and this is neither a threat nor a warning but a political reality—and I am something of an expert in this field—that I know that at the very moment when the Communists enter NATO, the United States will walk out."

Mr. Nixon said he believed that a U.S. administration could live with a situation where Communists enter a French government coalition and could maintain working relations with such a French government in the same way it maintains working relations with Russia and China.

But he said that the U.S. people and Congress might feel differently.

"I don't want to interfere in

French politics because the French are very sensitive on this point, but it would be very dishonest to deny that many American politicians, congressmen, party leaders and so on would react very negatively if it became a question of dealing with France, our traditional ally, under a Socialist-Communist coalition regime."

Asked about the French-British supersonic airliner Concorde, Mr. Nixon said: "I was in favor of Concorde. I know that it is not yet economically viable but it is the plane of the future."

"I hope you can build more of them and I hope the Americans will learn the lesson, will shake themselves and enter into the (supersonic) competition because, fundamentally, supersonic planes are important."

"Concorde will make the world smaller and bring the countries closer together. . . I am glad you're building it. You can be proud of it. I hope one day to fly in Concorde."

Mr. Nixon described President Giscard d'Estaing as one of the world's most brilliant economists. "I wish him success, because he is far-sighted, because he lacks a parochial attitude, because he is a man of honor, a chief of state who inspires respect."

Mr. Nixon added: "This being said, I hope it won't do him any harm in the forthcoming elections."



Comb into the blazing Duo de Brabant hotel.

Hotel Fire Kills 11

May 22 (UPI).—A blaze destroyed a hotel today, killing 11 people, all of them women, all of them injured, and only 5 of the 11 recovered from the Hotel it.

He said that the 11 known dead were part of a 49-member British tour party. The group had been scheduled to return home this morning.

The blaze started at around midnight in a kitchen of the hotel and spread rapidly through the six-story structure, fire department officials said.

It took firemen three hours to extinguish the flames.

Critics in U.S. Reportings by Korean Agents

By Richard Halloran

ON, May 22 South Korean Central Agency appeared to be a campaign of Korean residents in States who are resident Park Chung hee.

an residents in this re had been a hull months, presumably of publicity arising ins of improprieties lence agency and senior agency of-

ast several days, e the arrival of a chief, reportedly : Tae Dong, in the asy here and a the Seoul govern- sidence in South e four persons here gta, according to nts.

a Factor ment in Seoul us opposition by because it reaches who influence the ical and economic United States gives

s, the publisher of an newspaper here d received three telephone calls and letter from his in Korea. The me, Kee Yong, paper called the go, about twice eers of the gov- nents, and ar- Mr. Park, who lives and nton, Va., said he

was certain that the letter had been dictated by Korean intelligence agents because it contained political views that he had never heard his father express.

Broadcaster Warned
In another instance, a broadcaster named Kang Young Che said he had received a warning through an intermediary that the agency would try to get rid of him. Mr. Kang and a few friends "raise money to buy radio time for a Korean-language broadcast of news and views critical of the government in Seoul."

Two other South Koreans claiming to have received threats asked not to be identified.

One said he had seen Korean intelligence agents watching his house and noted that his associates in a business venture had suddenly quit. The other said through a friend that he had just received word from Seoul that his father had been dismissed from his job because of his son's activities here.

Land Mine Kills 13 in Rhodesia

MATAWATAWA, Rhodesia, May 22 (UPI).—Thirteen Africans going to a funeral were killed yesterday when their vehicle triggered a land mine on a road in northeastern Rhodesia, a military spokesman said today.

Eleven adults and two children, one a few months old, were killed, and six persons were injured, Chief Superintendent Angus Ross said.

He said the mine was planted by a black nationalist guerrilla shortly before the light pickup truck reached the area on the road between Bindura and Mtoko. The group was going to the funeral of a village elder.

Bhutto Critic Sees A Trend Toward End of Violence

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 22.—An opposition leader said yesterday that violence between Pakistan National Alliance members and supporters of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is ending, with the nation moving "toward a peaceful solution."

Sardar Qayyum, head of one of the nine parties in the PNA, was released from detention and allowed to meet opposition leaders in jails in Sind and Punjab Provinces.

Mr. Qayyum said, "there is a very effective change in the situation, which is taking the nation toward a peaceful solution of the present political crisis."

However, the government reported yesterday that four persons were killed when police opened fire on anti-government demonstrators in the city of Sialkot Friday night. It said 16 persons, including several policemen, were injured in the rioting. Sialkot is 110 miles southeast of Islamabad.

4 Killed, 15 Injured In Taipei Explosion

TAIPEI, May 22 (UPI).—Four persons were killed and at least 15 others injured when a service station with an illegally large gasoline supply exploded in Taipei Friday.

Police said that the blast killed the station's owner, his brother and two employees. It also shattered the windows of a passing bus, injuring several passengers and pedestrians.



Только водка из России является настоящей русской водкой.

Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

La vodka de Russie est la seule véritable vodka russe.

Nur Wodka aus Rußland ist echt russischer Wodka.

Soltanto la vodka dalla Russia è vodka russa genuina.

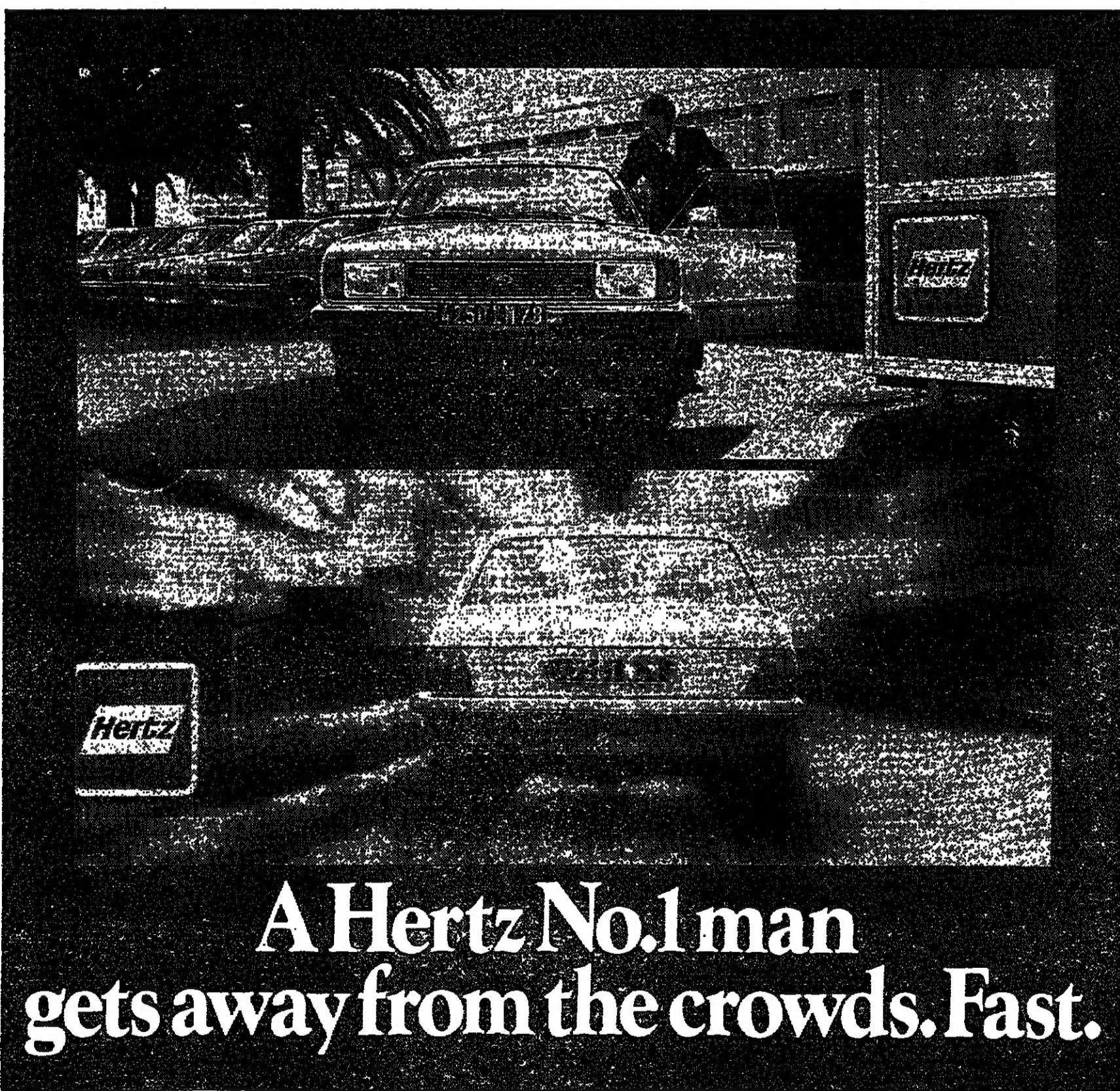
Solo el wodka de Rusia es el genuino wodka ruso.

Bara vodka från Ryssland är äkta rysk vodka.

Μόνο η βότκα από την Ρωσία είναι η γνήσια ρωσική βότκα.

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ve Seized
amburg as
ted Spy

May 22 (AP).—n of the West- ion of Police Detec- n detained as a sus- Hamburg police said

ector Rolf Grunert, amburg police force to custody yesterday the federal prosecu- sman for the Ham- ion said.

ert is suspected of an unnamed East- on country. He was returning from a the national federa- st Berlin, according r reports.

ert was the central a highly publicized incident at Hamburg quarters in November.

vered an electronic g device the size of pack planted behind ertain in his office. gators failed to de- o had planted the

newspapers speculated runert may have been surveillance by his or publicly criticizing chief of the Hamburg division.

Ecology, Theology, Nuclear Power

On its face, the endless controversy over the proposed nuclear power plant at Seabrook, N.H., seems to typify the rising national tension between energy and environment. The private utility sponsors contend the plant is essential to meet New England's predicted electricity needs. Opponents argue that the plant would seriously alter the coastal environment (perhaps, some think, even attracting sharks). The controversy has already generated five years of hearings and reports. Early this month, 2,000 demonstrators descended on the site and their mass arrests drew national attention. Next Monday, hearings reopen before the nuclear regulatory agency. And any day now, the Environmental Protection Agency will hand down its latest final decision. But no matter how these agencies finally strike the difficult balance between energy needs and environmental protection, there is a more profound question exposed by Seabrook: whether the American public will deal with nuclear power through rational debate and decision—or, driven by an emotional, almost theological zeal, simply denounce it.

The environmental issues at Seabrook are certainly real, even pervasively so. The main one turns on how the proposed plant would be cooled. One way is to recycle water through the plant, up into 500-foot cooling towers and back around again. But, as environmentalists note, such towers often exude mist, fog and rain. Worse, at Seabrook, which would use ocean water, this would be a salt rain, jeopardizing plant life. The other method of cooling is to pump in ocean water. But, having absorbed the plant's heat, that water would be 33 degrees hotter when returned to the ocean—creating a zone of near-tropical water temperature and imperiling the area's ecology and economy. Whether this danger can be minimized by tunneling far out to sea for the water pipes is among the questions now pending before the federal agencies.

Can they achieve a resolution that is regarded as reasonable by Seabrook's opponents? For some, probably yes; they are genuinely concerned about lost fishing jobs or destruction of marine life. But there are others, including many members of the Clamshell Alliance—whose demonstrations led to the mass arrests—for whom the environment and the economy are not the underlying issues but only pretexts.

The uppermost concern of many Seabrook opponents can be gauged from a letter some of them wrote after their arrest at the site: "Radioactivity is a silent and invisible killer. You cannot see it, hear it or taste it. Can we tolerate having such a killer in our midst? Having such a killer strangle our planet? We believe the answer is no."

The Retreat to Import Quotas

It's a funny way to fight inflation. And it certainly doesn't help people who are poor. About the only thing that you can say for the Carter administration's current dive into protectionism, with its quotas on imported shoes and color television sets, is that it probably will deflect Congress from doing still worse.

The spectacle verges on the indecent in the shoe case: A U.S. negotiator tours the Third World countries of the Pacific, accompanied by a delegation from the U.S. footwear-manufacturing industry, brow-beating governments into restricting competition. Do you suppose that the negotiator was also accompanied by a delegation of retailers, who will lose business and jobs because of these quotas? Or a delegation of consumers, who will get hit with higher prices? The questions answer themselves. The effects here will be doubly harmful because it will be the people who buy cheap shoes, not expensive ones, who bear the brunt of them. It's not simply that cheap foreign goods undercut expensive American production. In both cases, design has proved to be more important than price. The American manufacturers have failed to adapt to rapidly changing markets. In shoes, a lot of the American factories missed the swing in styles. It was the foreign shoemakers who followed American tastes most acutely. Much the same turns out to be true in the electronics industry as well.

The number of imported color television sets was down around 1.2 million in the recession year of 1975, but leaped to 2.8 million last year. A lot of Americans assumed that Japan, Inc., was mounting another huge export offensive. In fact, it seems to have been the reverse. It was American retailers

In other words, the Clamshell Alliance—and budding groups elsewhere, like the Abalone Alliance in California—are dead-set against nuclear power, period. Their arguments are merely arguments of convenience; their interest is not in debate but in doctrine.

It is a benign, even appealing doctrine that blends revulsion against wasteful materialism with faith in "soft" energy sources like firewood and windmills. Its adherents trace their lineage to the movements for civil rights, peace in Vietnam and concern for the environment. They offer the willingness to engage in civil disobedience as evidence of their sincerity and their determination. Their motives are irreproachable. Their extremism must be resisted.

America has, thankfully, matured out of the opposite kind of extremism, the sunny belief that nuclear energy offered a panacea, a limitless cornucopia of cheap, safe energy. Nevertheless, nuclear energy is a reality. Some 60 nuclear plants now provide more than 8 percent of U.S. electric capacity; New England already depends on such plants for more than a quarter of its electricity. And the odds are strong that the United States will need and want more nuclear power in the future. The nation has embarked on a long-range effort to wean itself away from heavy dependence on imported energy; it is far from certain that coal alone can or should pick up the slack. Hence the present test of rational citizenship is not how fervently we trumpet the dangers ("silent killer") of nuclear energy but how sensibly we work to master them.

A first step is to distinguish between the common ("light-water") nuclear power plant, which is relatively safe, and the much riskier installations necessary to recycle spent uranium fuel or to make plutonium. To its great credit, the Carter administration has recently set its hand against the latter. A second step is to isolate the individual risks that exist for the light-water reactors. One is the amount of low-level radiation they generate—a concern recently addressed by the Environmental Protection Agency when it issued new requirements 20 times more strict. Another concern, to which the President alluded in his energy message, is safe siting of nuclear plants, away from population centers. Yet another is the safe disposal of radioactive wastes.

These will not be easy problems to solve; even if solved, there will always be risks. But there will also be benefits, and that is something that the true believers forget. The nuclear lesson they would have us draw from Seabrook is to take no risk at all, ever. The wisest lesson is not to dismiss, not to denounce but, step by step, to decide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

—notably the giant, Sears, Roebuck—that went to Japan for types of sets that, they say, they cannot get in adequate volume and quality from American factories.

Most of the American manufacturers are mainly interested in selling big console sets, and they like to sell under their own brand names. They have their own marketing strategies. But Sears says that the market has swung to smaller, more portable sets, and Sears sells under its own private labels. Japanese electronics manufacturers have made a specialty of the smaller sets and have no hesitation about producing for the Sears labels. A couple of years ago Sears and perhaps other American retailers decided that they could stay with the trend in their sales only by importing from Japan, and that's why imports jumped last year.

With both shoes and color televisions, rising imports reflect a quarrel between American retailers and American manufacturers. In both cases, the retailers claim that the manufacturers are not moving with rapid changes in consumers' choices. The retailers have gone abroad to fill their stores—and the manufacturers have come to Washington for protection.

It's very hard for the government to refuse import protection as long as the unemployment rate is 7 per cent. The Carter administration is at least trying to hold down the damage by setting careful time limits on these quotas, so that they will not run on indefinitely as unemployment falls. The terms of these latest restrictions have not yet been formally announced, but it looks as though the import quotas will be held to three years for the television sets and four years for shoes. That's more than long enough.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 23, 1902

WASHINGTON—The President established a new precedent yesterday by visiting the British Embassy and spending nearly an hour with Lord Pauncefote. It has hitherto been considered contrary to custom for the President to visit a foreign embassy; or a warship owned by their extra-territorial character. Mr. Roosevelt is also expected to dine at the French Embassy on Friday. If this practice can help the cause of understanding between nations, then it is a good one.

Fifty Years Ago

May 23, 1927

PARIS—Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, probably the most daring aviator of all time, completed the greatest flight in air history Saturday night at 10:22 o'clock, when he set his Ryan monoplane down on Le Bourget field just 33 hours and 30 minutes after he roared off the ground at Roosevelt Field, outside of New York, 3,600 miles away. Thousands of people dashed across the field to roar their welcome to one of America's sons who dared the impossible and succeeded.



One Language, Two Concepts

By C.L. Sulzberger

VIENNA—The two concrete achievements of the Vienna negotiations between U.S. Vice-President Mondale and South African Prime Minister Vorster were: significant agreement on truly democratic elections in Rhodesia and independence of that state in 1978 under the name of Zimbabwe; plus identification of the nature of problems still impeding similar freedom for Namibia, now called South-West Africa.

With respect to the Rhodesian understanding, Vorster for the first time omitted from his pledge of support the condition that this must be agreed to by Ian Smith. With respect to Namibia, Vorster demonstrated that he wants an interim administration which would oversee its transition to self-rule, to be based on separate tribal authorities. Mondale insisted on a neutral civil authority as overseer.

There is still considerable hope this difference may be bridged in further discussions this month at Cape Town. South Africa, the United States and four other Western governments are scheduled to participate.

Apart from these specific points, on one of which there is accord, on the other potential fundamental changes in a developing U.S. policy for Africa. Mondale took pains to stress that our official views, whether on Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South-West Africa (Namibia), or South African apartheid, were all related to an American human rights attitude which will henceforth influence all U.S. foreign policy.

The obvious implication to be drawn by Vorster was that for the next few years there will be continuing, relentless pressure from Washington favoring majority rule and a multiracial society in South Africa—which the latter's government resents.

The American delegation felt it had achieved an important breakthrough by proving that it was possible to talk frankly to South Africa about the sensitive issue of civil liberties without jeopardizing progress on other, separate matters.

While the dispute was always polite, Mondale did not hesitate to make plain his belief that South Africans were seeking to apply to race questions a set of values that differed from those of Americans.

Indian Nations

He reminded Vorster that arguments about a "separate but equal" approach to social, educational, economic and other problems had also once been familiar to the United States. Indeed, when Vorster spoke of the national "homelands" his government had created for black tribal peoples, Mondale said the United States had also experimented with "separate nations" for its Indians.

However, once these home-

grown North American varieties of discriminatory outlook had been abandoned, Mondale told Vorster, with the welcoming of racial diversity the entire quality of America's national culture had been improved. The Vice-President contended that South Africans were just as capable as North Americans of seeing the issue as a whole.

Vorster was not impressed by this argument and did not consider the U.S. experience any model for South Africa. He stressed inherent differences between black Americans and black South Africans. The former, once slaves, had given up their original roots and embraced a wholly new culture; he for one always saw them as "Americans," quite like their white brothers. But blacks in his country, he said, who had only encountered white settlers 140 years after the first Dutch arrived, belonged to tribes and nations with various languages and cultures. Moreover, they were handicapped by the continent's great problem—they couldn't find jobs. Thousands immigrated to industrialized South Africa in search of work.

Western Values

Vorster developed the thesis that South Africa was defending not only its own values but those of the West when it sought to block control by pro-Soviet elements of the Cape sea route. Mondale acknowledged that Washington also was concerned about Communist advances; yet it felt the way to check these was by social justice, not by rigidity.

Although both sides were scrupulously courteous and listened with attention to sharply contrasting views and although they spoke English, they might as well have been using two different languages. The sounds were familiar; the words were used with equal precision; but the ideas they were intended to represent were often more opposite than opposite.

It will require both persistence and patience to pursue the dialogue now started. The United States, while pressing its new

human rights policy remorselessly, must not be over-hasty in expecting results. There is always danger that the bitter or angry South Africans, to use their own old expression, might "lag up" in a kind of fortress of fear isolated from developing trends on a burgeoning continent and in the surrounding world.

WASHINGTON—After watching Secretary of State Cyrus Vance compromise with the Russians on arms control in Geneva, Vice-President Mondale lecturing Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa in Vienna, the State Department condemning Cuba's African army but trying to establish diplomatic relations with Havana, we dusted off our old electronic truth-detector, Uniquack, and pleaded for an explanation.

Question: Is there any computer logic to all this?

Uniquack: Yes. All nations usually do whatever is necessary to defend their interests and promote their principles, no matter how contradictory.

Q—No matter how contradictory?

A—No matter how contradictory. The world is organized all wrong. It is the logic of national selfishness.

Mondale Warning

Q—Could you illustrate?

A—In Vienna, Mondale warns the South Africans that unless they undertake a "progressive transformation" of their domestic policies leading to full political and social equality for the minority peoples, the United States will be forced to take diplomatic steps against them. Right?

Q—That's what he said.

A—But Vance didn't say anything like that to the Soviet Union, which is not noted for full political and economic equality. It is a contradiction but perfectly logical.

Letters

The Concorde

The people who live under the plane's noise and pollution should have first consideration. It is a matter for the people to decide—not the courts. Or don't the people have any rights?

And furthermore, why should we pull the French and English cheetahs out of the fire? They have built a white elephant, and they must accept the consequences. I feel especially strong about France. When has it ever done us any favors? On the contrary—since the days of Charles de Gaulle, we have been persons not grata in France!

EDNA B. TROKELL,
Bures, England.

Mideast Policy

James Reston (IHT, May 14-15) writes of the U.S. "Policy of Confusion" in the Middle East. In that column, he mourns: "It is hard to understand the Carter administration's handling of this dilemma."

On the same page, in the editorial column, under the title "Diplomacy of Sympathy," we read: "President Carter inher-

ed a strong hand in the Middle East and he keeps playing it out with extraordinary skill."

The New York Times which employs Mr. Reston and which is credited with that editorial can hardly claim immunity to the "Policy of Confusion."

LUCIEN D. AGNIEL,
Berlin.

An Obligation

Something obligates me to write to the International Herald Tribune. It must be the surprise I felt when I read R.F. Nabavi's letter published in this fine newspaper (IHT, May 11th, 1977). The verb "obligate" does exist and can be properly used.

PIERRE GINGRAS,
Torreblanca, Spain.

Calder's Art

Sorry to have to correct you, but Alexander Calder's last work created and dedicated to Jerusalem was a statue and not as mentioned under "People." (IHT, May 14-15), a mobile.

I. STEPHEN-BLUM,
Klosters, Switzerland.

Over Communist Power

The Battle for France

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS—Communist penetration of Western Europe does not, as so widely advertised, find its chief test in Italy, still less in Spain or Portugal. The true battleground is here in France. But talks with leading French political figures—notably President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the head of the opposition, François Mitterrand—persuade me that the outcome is still very doubtful. So it seems logical that Washington should avoid any steps which nudge the balance toward the Communists.

One reason France is so important is that it is to Western Europe what China is to East Asia—a middle kingdom. As Giscard d'Estaing put it: "France is a reference point for the rest of Europe. If the Communists came into the government here, they would be in power in Rome within a month."

In this country, moreover, the Communists have an easier, less perceptible, glide to power than elsewhere. They are linked with the Socialists in an electoral union which has proved itself nearly winning the presidential vote for Mitterrand in 1974, and by subsequently winning both provincial and municipal elections. The polls now show the united left winning the parliamentary elections due next year with 54 per cent of the vote.

The governing majority, on the other hand, bears the burden of a semi-stagnant economy, inflation running at nearly 9 per cent. Unemployment recently rose above the million mark, and the threat of a left-wing electoral victory has given investors a bad case of the jitters.

Chirac Charge

Worse still are the divisions inside the majority. Giscard has tried to block the left wing by a series of reform measures. But Jacques Chirac, the head of the Gaullist party which is the largest in the majority, resigned as prime minister last year, charging the President and his reforms only played into the hands of the Communists. Chirac has been harassing the President as "soft" ever since. In one noted punching match, Chirac beat Giscard's candidate in a race for the Paris mayoralty.

In the face of this two-front war, Giscard has finally begun to show some fight. He has followed through with reform under a new prime minister, the economist Raymond Barre. Barre has

drafted, and Giscard backed, a conservative economic recovery with Gaullists can only opt, with difficulty, Barre took, on my opinion and that of other viewers—best Mitterrand's nationwide TV debate ago.

Moreover, the left recently had its troubles: for the debate, the Co published a new version: Common Program with Gaullists, which featured minimum wages, faster taxation and more taxing items.

Mitterrand told me the Communists had to act to embarrass him, to create their strength, left-wing coalition. Mitterrand discovered, on the Communist progress debate, Prime Minister able to use the Communists to raise anew French class suspicions of the Reds.

Slim Margi

The odds still favor to win in the elect spring. But not by my. The economy is around. Giscard or Bar catch on, and drive C the get-tough Gaullist shadows. The Commun overplay their hand, this rich, quinquagesimo geos, culture into another vote.

As President, more card retains the right parliament. He made me that he would not use that right if the won the parliamentary. But he would want to enough to arrange and dissolution so that the would split from the Co and enter a center-left.

With so much unhappily becomes. Wash give up on the struggle the Communists out ment in Western Europe probably a mistake to formal chats between leaders—a step taken Carter administration with past practice. Carter United States has no antipathetic surrender issue. On the contrary sense to follow a Fabie which yields to the Communists only as little late as possible.

Uniquack Explains It All

By James Reston

Q—I asked you to clarify the puzzle, machine, not confuse it. Could you be more specific?

A—In the first place, the Russians are much equal to the South Africans in their denial of "full political and social equality." They deny equality and freedom, equally to all their minorities, black and white alike.

Q—By the way, Mr. Mondale threatened that the United States would be forced to undertake diplomatic steps against South Africa if they didn't go along with his suggestions. What did he mean by that?

A—He didn't say.

Comparison

Q—The Vice-President compared the race problem in South Africa with the race controversy in the United States in recent years. Is this logical?

A—No. United States blacks were a minority, South African blacks are a very large majority. United States blacks had a Constitution, the courts, the federal government and most of the press on their side, the South African blacks do not.

Q—And Carter, Mondale, and Andrew Young are trying to pressure them into changing their Constitution. Isn't this interference in South Africa's internal affairs?

A—Yes. Interference and may be a bit of insolence, but logical from the United States point of view.

Q—So you defend the "contradiction?"

A—I don't defend or support. I'm a computer not a philosopher. The United States intervenes in South Africa because it has vital strategic interests there and enough power to influence affairs. It doesn't go so far in the Soviet Union because the same pressure wouldn't work.

Question on Young

Q—By the way, what do you think of Andy Young?

A—No comment.

Q—Why doesn't the United

States stay home and own business?

A—Because the Russian state and mind. United States proposed stay out of Africa, but leaders refused. They read maps in Moscow as officials can in Washington.

Q—So what?

A—So they assume will eventually take over and that Africa will do vital sea routes for all Middle East to Europe United States. They want the black world gain strategic positions way, with the help of Soviet arms in Angola and elsewhere.

Q—And the United States to do the same?

A—Partly yes, but no. The United States is avoid a race war in Africa and another war in the Middle East because it is determined its own vital interests also trying to encourage promises, avoid conflict and keep everybody happy or at least quiet.

Keep Taki

Q—No chance of that?

A—Not the slightest.

Q—Is that a good idea?

A—At least it doesn't body.

Q—I get the impression, quick that you don't think of the human race.

A—They keep feeding wrong questions so the wrong answers, but they can dream, and interesting than computer. Q—Are you saying, for "on affairs are color." A—Even more than me "affairs"—the trouble is that they are forced beyond logical national. Please, do you answer the human. A—Don't be silly.

Hardship, Exploitation

1 Workers' Dreams our in Oil Emirates

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

I. United Arab
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fees to take them to Abu Dhabi
or Dubai, where there is work.
If they have come illegally, they
try to obtain sponsorship for a
work permit.
In the poorer sheikhdoms, such
as Ajman, a profession of selling
sponsorships has developed. A
Palestinian bureaucrat said that
he knew an Ajmani who spon-
sored 60 illegal workers for a fee.
The sponsor only sees the foreign
worker long enough to be paid,
until perhaps the next year when
the work permit needs to be
renewed.
Until they can obtain sponsora-
ship, illegal workers live under the
threat of discovery.

Expulsion Feared
They suffer silently because
the alternative is worse—expul-
sion and repatriation to the pov-
erty and joblessness they had
fled. And diplomatic representa-
tives from their homelands make
no fuss about the foreign work-
ers' plight.

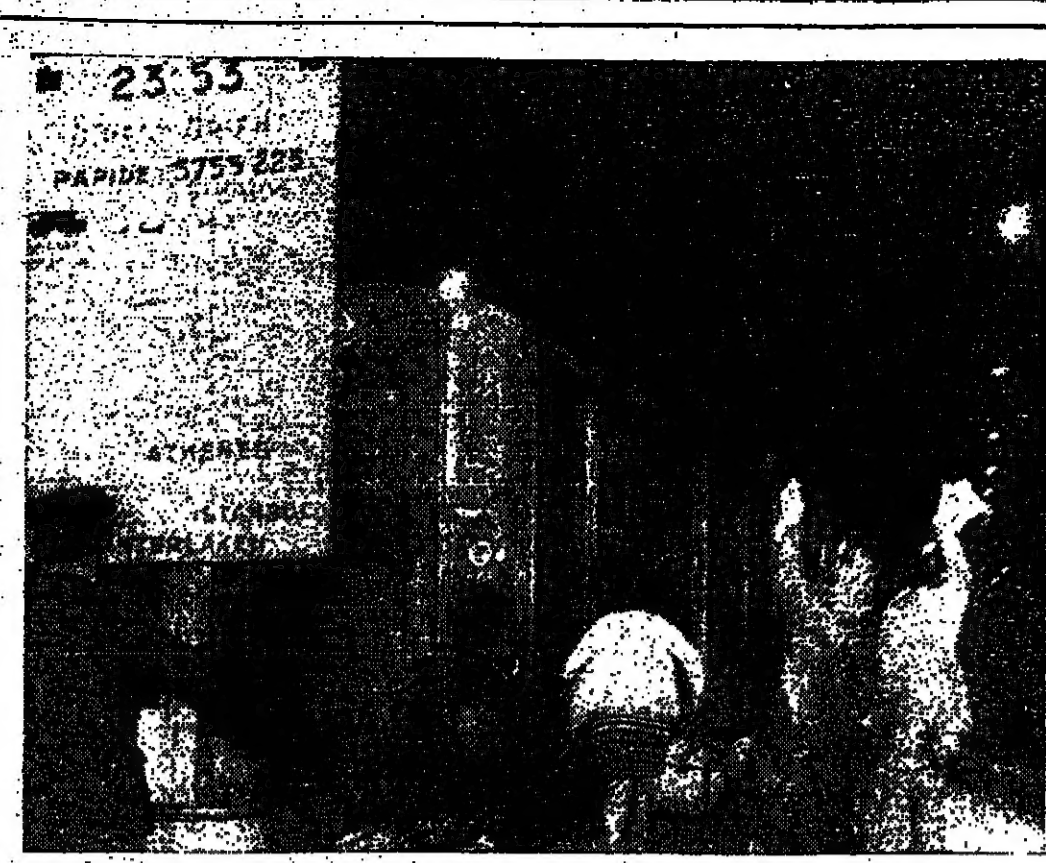
The legal workers face diffi-
culties, too. Employers often hold
the workers' passports as a token
of bondage and pay less than
the prevailing wage. Many quit
to find work elsewhere and then
go to their embassies and claim
that they have lost their pass-
ports.
The Emirates are reportedly
planning to introduce minimum-
wage laws to help ease the ex-
ploitation of foreign workers.
Dubai has had a workmen's
compensation ordinance since
1965 but it has not been en-
forced.

The various national groups
tend to stick closely together.
Living conditions are atrocious, at
least by Western standards.
Many citizens of Abu Dhabi,
given free land by their ruler,
Sheikh Zayed, have become slum
barons. They put up bar-wire
shack barracks without water,
electricity or sanitary facilities
and charge the immigrants up to
\$50 a month for a cot.

Their main diversion is Du-
bai's "white-light" (instead of
red-light) district where 150 full-
time prostitutes are employed.
Anywhere else, it would be an
explosive situation. Yet there is
little protest or violence.
Money is the pacifier. An em-
bassy official estimated that for-
eign workers send home an aver-
age of \$100 a month; enough to
keep a large family in India,
Pakistan or Baluchistan in rela-
tive comfort.

"Conditions may not be per-
fect but they keep on coming,"
a British adviser to Sheikh Za-
yed said.

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On Its Way

The Orient Express pulls
out of the Gare de Lyon
in Paris on its final run
Saturday night
as a station employee
moves to take down the
sign for the last time.
The woman running
to catch the train
was too late.

UPI.

Jerusalem-Pretoria Ties: 'Incongruous' Bedfellows

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, May 22
(NYT)—Last year, two South
Africans—an Afrikaner and a
Jew—arrived simultaneously at
the Yad Vashem Memorial in
Jerusalem. The Jew watched
unhappily as the Afrikaner mount-
ed the steps to pay homage to the
6 million Jews who died in
the Nazi death camps.

"It struck me as most in-
congruous," said Richard Lam-
pert, a rabbi whose vacation in
Israel coincided with Prime Min-
ister John Vorster's controversial
visit there last year. "Here was a
man who was interned during the
war for German sympathies pay-
ing tribute to the victims of
those same Germans."

Mr. Vorster has insisted that
the activities that led to his in-
terment in 1942 were anti-Brit-
ish, not pro-German.
Most whites here celebrate the
growth of the relationship dur-
ing the last three years. It has
given South Africa access to
armaments that are increasingly
difficult to get elsewhere, as well
as opening healthy trade in
other items. Moreover, it has of-
fered South Africa diplomatic
comfort at a time when its old
friends in the West have be-
come increasingly alienated by
apartheid.

Among Jews, the relationship
has raised concerns. Some, con-
servatives on racial questions,
are enthusiastic about it. Others,
weighing their national interest
as South Africans against their

moral qualms, give it qualified
endorsement. A few, mostly
rabbinic and intellectuals such as
Rabbi Lampert, have spoken
openly of their disquiet.

"I'm upset that Israel, found-
ed on the ashes of 6 million
people done to death in the name
of racism, should have to find
her benefactor in South Africa,"
said the rabbi, head of one of this
city's principal synagogues. "After
all, this country is founded on
everything Israel must be
against."

Although Field Marshal Chris-
tian Smuts, prime minister of
South Africa in the 1920s and
again in the 1940s, was a sup-
porter of Zionism through his
contacts in London during World
War I with Chaim Weizmann,
later the first president of Israel,
and although South African
Jews played a prominent role in
the 1947-48 conflict that follow-
ed the establishment of the state,
relations with South Africa dur-
ing Israel's first 25 years were
cool and sometimes chilly. Some
awkwardness between Afrikaner
nationalists and South African
Jews, amounting occasionally to
overt anti-Semitism, played a
part. More important was Israel's
support for anti-apartheid resolu-
tions in the United Nations.

In 1971, a \$2,000 Israeli con-
tribution to the Organization of
African Unity's Liberation Com-
mittee, the OAU's principal anti-
apartheid instrument, brought
the issue to a climax. The South
Africans briefly halted the flow

of Jewish donations to Israel and
Jewish businessmen, particularly
in rural Afrikaner strongholds,
faced a customer boycott.

The OAU contribution was part
of an elaborate diplomatic court-
ship, promoted with generous aid,
that had given Israel an exten-
sive network of relationships in
black Africa. However, the net-
work collapsed at the outbreak
of the 1975 Arab-Israeli war, with
all but three black states—Ma-
lawi, Lesotho and Swaziland,
which have close ties to South
Africa—severing relations.

As long as the ties with the
black states lasted, they were in-
compatible with a fuller relation-
ship with South Africa. Breaking
the ties not only removed the im-
pediment, it acted as a catalyst
in the thinking of South African
officials, who had a growing sense
of affinity with Israel as a fellow
outcast.

The similarities, as the South
Africans saw them, were that
both countries were bastions of
European civilization surrounded
by culturally and politically hos-
tile neighbors; that both faced
adversaries with overwhelming
numerical superiority; that both
had become targets of Soviet ex-
pansionism, and that both, en-
countering declining support from
their traditional allies, had need
of new friends.

In 1974, the congruence of in-
terests led the two nations to
raise their relations to the amba-
sadorial level. This was accom-
panied by a swift expansion of

commercial, scientific and mili-
tary ties. Between 1968 and last
year, trade soared from \$9 million
to \$97 million, excluding the big-
gest single item in the exchange,
weapons.

Each country saw the other
as the ideal trading partner. In
South Africa, Israel found a
reliable source of relatively cheap
essential materials, especially
sugar, coal and steel, that were
either unobtainable or too ex-
pensive elsewhere. For its part,
South Africa offered a ready
market for Israeli chemicals and
textiles, as well as high-technol-
ogy products, particularly elec-
tronic equipment.

An agreement on scientific and
technological exchanges, formal-
ized during Mr. Vorster's visit,
led to an intensification of the
existing contacts. One rumored
program, cooperation on the
development of nuclear weapons,
has been insistently denied. In
any event, Israeli experts are
working with South Africans on
a wide range of problems, from
bilharzia, a disease common
among South African blacks, to
soil erosion and water desaliniza-
tion.

From the South African view-
point, the biggest material divi-
dend of the relationship is almost
certainly the access it has gain-
ed to Israeli weapons and mili-
tary expertise. Details are close-
ly guarded, but a contract, under
which South Africa is buying six
naval corvettes equipped with
surface-to-surface missiles, totals
about \$500 million.

Israel Shift on S. Africa Trade Seen in Style, Not Substance

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, May 22 (NYT).—
Israel is not curbing its growing
commercial and trade links with
South Africa, in the view of a
number of Israeli officials and
members of the foreign diplomatic
community based here.

Reports that have circulated in
Johannesburg as well as in Israel
assert that Israel is retrenching
in its dealings with South Africa
because it wishes to avoid incur-
ring the disfavor of the Carter
administration, which has sharply
criticized South Africa's racial
policies as part of President Car-
ter's human-rights campaign.

The recent postponements of
visits by ranking Israeli officials
to South Africa to sign trade and
investment pacts are cited as evi-
dence that Israel is backtracking
in its dealings with South Africa
—dealings the Israelis have fos-
tered in the last couple of years.

The official reason for the post-
ponements was that the officials
were needed at home during the
election campaign.
According to foreign diplomats
and Israeli officials, Israel ap-
pears to be muting the public
aspects of its relations with South
Africa in deference to the Carter
administration without, so far,
initiating any substantive shift in
its dealings with the government.

of Prime Minister John Vorster.
At the same time, middle-level
officials have been going to South
Africa on business trips, according
to sources here.

Officials here feel that U.S.
pressure may well be forthcom-
ing in the near future.

"I do not detect any backtrac-
ing—that is not my impression at
all," a South African Embassy of-
ficial said. "There has been no
cancellation of trade agreements
and everything is going ahead
as planned."

At a recent lunch with foreign
reporters, Acting Prime Minister
Shimon Peres was asked about
Israel's relations with South
Africa.

"I do not see any changes in
the present policy," Mr. Peres
replied.

Similarly, a ranking Foreign
Ministry official said, "There's no
new policy—no new decisions—
nothing is new."

Israel's growing ties to South
Africa have been controversial for
some time and there is by no
means unanimity in Israel about
the propriety of maintaining links
with a country that repulses
apartheid.

Government officials here stress
that they have long opposed the
racial policies of the Vorster
government and continue to do
so, but that a tenet of Israel's
foreign policy sanctions diplomacy
with any nation wishing to pur-
sue diplomatic relations with Is-
rael.

Israel's enormous trade deficit,
officials here say, also precludes
snubbing such lucrative com-
mercial ties.

Poison Suspected In Illness of Two Jailed in India

NEW DELHI, May 22 (AP).—
Two women who turned state's
evidence in a murder case were
reported recovering here today
from apparent poisoning.

Indian police said Mary Eher,
24, of Australia, and Barbara
Smith, 22, of Britain, were found
unconscious, smelling of kerosene
and DDT Friday night in their
Delhi jail cell.

They were rushed to a hospital
and were reported out of danger
today. Police said they would in-
vestigate.

The two women were allegedly
followers of Charles Sobhraj, 32,
a Vietnamese arrested here last
July in connection with the mur-
ders of three Western tourists
traveling in Asia.

Authorities are investigating
Mr. Sobhraj and his Canadian
girl friend, Marie Leclerc, in con-
nection with a series of murders
and drugings in Nepal and
Thailand in 1974 and 1975. After
their arrest last July, Miss Eher
and Miss Smith agreed to testify
against Mr. Sobhraj in the case
of a French tourist murdered in
New Delhi. The two women are
being held in the same jail in
which Mr. Sobhraj and Miss Le-
clerc are being detained.

Pa. Politician Guilty Of Obstructing Justice

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP).—
Pennsylvania House Speaker
Herbert Fineman has been con-
victed of two counts of obstruct-
ing justice for causing the
destruction of evidence in the
government's investigation of in-
fluence-peddling in admissions to
medical schools.

The 56-year-old Philadelphia
Democrat, the most powerful
member of the state Legislature,
was acquitted Friday of seven
other counts, including charges
that he had accepted \$56,000 to
get four students admitted to
graduate schools between 1970
and 1974. Fineman faces a max-
imum penalty of five years in
jail and a \$5,000 fine on each
count.

Bank Bombed in Paris

PARIS, May 22 (Reuters).—A
bomb explosion rocked a branch
office at the Banco de Bilbao
here today, causing some damage,
the police said. No one was hurt.

A MACH 2 WORLD.

Air France's Concorde

Mach 2 at the service of man. Concorde reflects the image of the world Air France is building: a Mach 2 world.

An efficient world: The Concorde not only cuts your flying time in half, it saves you time on the ground as well. With special fast Concorde check-in and baggage service. Plus a wide choice of convenient connecting flights.

A less-tiring world: Shorter flying time means less fatigue. You arrive feeling fresher, overcome jet lag easier and adapt faster to the pulse of life at your destination.

A privileged world: Service aboard the Concorde has been conceived to fit the rhythm of supersonic flight. Original menus created in the French tradition, the finest French wines and renowned spirits provide delicious meals, served with an appreciation of the shorter time you spend on board.

Discover this world for yourself on Air France.

**AIR FRANCE
IS THE WAY.**

Blame the Gang of 4

Politics, Epidemics Linked by Chinese

By Jay Mathews

CANTON (WP)—Chinese health workers are fighting a major battle against outbreaks of meningitis, hepatitis and other infectious diseases apparently aggravated by recent political turmoil.

Along busy streets and across from the Canton No. 1 People's Hospital, large posters in this south China city of 2 million warn of a meningitis epidemic situation. Doctors here and in the suburbs of Shanghai, 850 miles to the north, report an unusual number of hepatitis cases. Peking sources reported as many as 20,000 cases in Canton by late last year.

The two debilitating diseases, which the Chinese are fighting with a vigorous public information campaign, apparently spread during the disruption of last year's struggle by Mao's widow, Chiang Chung to succeed her husband as leader of the country.

After considerable previous success in combating filth and insects, the Chinese appear to have slipped back into bad habits. Health authorities in much of the country appear to have been distracted by the political battles and by the removal last year of the minister of public health, apparently an ally of Miss Chiang.

More Mosquitoes

Foreign veterans of the Chinese Export Commodities Fair held here twice a year said that disease-carrying insects, particularly mosquitoes, multiplied considerably this season. Small clouds of mosquitoes swarmed around guests at a lakeside open-air restaurant recently. Canton authorities have posted health regulations in the city that emphasize "getting rid of mosquitoes" and gaining tight control over their breeding grounds.

In the past, spring cleanup campaigns were used to tighten health standards. This year the public health program is receiving extraordinary emphasis because of previous confusion and neglect attributed to Miss Chiang and the rest of the Gang of Four, doctors here and in Shanghai said.

Asked about the hepatitis problem, Dr. Huang Huo-wen of the Chungshan Special Tumors Hospital here said: "Due to the Gang of Four's interference, patriotic mass sanitation work failed to be carried out well. So recently we found a lot of flies and mosquitoes and it is up to us to control them." The hepatitis outbreak, he added, "is hard to control. We see many cases."

The state council in Peking said in a circular April 5 that because of the "gangs' interference, public health work met with great setbacks in the past few years and the patriotic health campaign was neglected."

Poster Campaign

Reports from Peking earlier this month said that a poster campaign has been started to combat a threatened epidemic in earthquake shelters there. The official Chinese news agency reported that efforts to eradicate a serious snail-borne disease were seriously neglected last year.

Canton's public health regula-

tions, posted in the form of "Six Dos" and "Six Don'ts," show that there is room for improvement. "Don't rear dogs in the city," the regulation advises, although dogs are often seen in city streets.

"Maintain the peacefulness of the city and try to reduce noise volume to a minimum," it advises, while taxicabs and trucks continue to blow their horns frequently.

"We must struggle and fight against anti-public health and against anti-public order behavior," the poster, dated April 29, said.

A poster on meningitis said: "In nursery and childcare centers, checks must be made in the morning. Upon discovery of suspected child patients, the child must be separated immediately and then closely observed. In the new industrial, agricultural and irrigation sites, and in big residential units, health service must be strengthened. Close observation must be made concerning the epidemic situation and all prevention measures must be enhanced."

An April 12 broadcast in Canton said that delegates to a local health conference "demanded that the management of drinking water, rubbish, night soil and sanitation in the catering trade be strengthened."

Dr. Chen Lung said that his hospital in Chiating County, a suburb of Shanghai, had an unusual number of hepatitis patients because of unsanitary conditions he attributed to the sabotage of public health coordination by political opportunists. In late April his hospital had 25 cases.

The women of suburban Sayron wave their prosperous husbands off to work, drive pump children to school in expensive limousines and sip cocktails by the pool of their sprawling country club.

The mainly Oriental Jews of Hatikvah and the largely Western Jews of Sayron symbolize two Israel—an Israel of poverty and neglect and an Israel of wealth and influence—similar in many ways to black and white America.

The usually lighter-skinned Western Jews, whose European families led the Zionist movement that gave birth to Israel, have dominated the country's political, economic and cultural life since independence in 1948.

The generally darker-skinned Oriental Jews, whose Middle Eastern families swarmed into Israel with little education and even less money after independence, have yet to be fully integrated into the life of the Jewish state.

"We're the niggers of Israel," a taxi driver from Morocco said as he drove down café-lined Dizengoff Street. "We came here



A poster on Canton's Chungshan Street advises. "Handle food hygiene well, prevent diseases transmitted by mouth."

The doctors' frank discussions of their health problems seemed to reflect a new candor among officials interviewed during a two-week tour of China. A nurse who has treated foreign students in Peking and found an unusual incidence of hepatitis, said that the Chinese last year were very reluctant to admit they had such a problem.

Several U.S. doctors who have visited China said that they noticed that paramedics in the coun-

tryside use alcohol to clean the needles they use for acupuncture treatments. The doctors said that the Chinese are risking a form of hepatitis contracted from improperly sterilized needles and suffered by many U.S. drug addicts.

Hepatitis is thought to be caused by a virus that attacks the liver, producing fever, nausea, marked fatigue and sometimes jaundice.

Meningitis is an infection of

the membrane that covers the brain and spinal cord. Its first symptoms are often fever and headache but if untreated it can lead to serious brain damage or death. A Canton wall poster recommended a drug, sulfadiazine, and several traditional Chinese herbal medicines to prevent the disease.

Recent visitors to Canton found that the city also is facing a serious drought. Reservoirs are low, city authorities said, partly

because of the drought and partly because they were partly drained during an earthquake alert last year.

This reduced the electricity generated by reservoir dams, leaving parts of the city without power during part of the week.

As for food supplies, stocks at markets and family dinner tables indicated that people in the Canton, Shanghai and Peking areas have enough rice.

Israel's Oriental Jews: Another, and Neglected, Nation

By Stewart Kellerman

TEL AVIV (UPI)—The women of Tel Aviv's Hatikvah slum wake up before dawn in overcrowded hovels, dress their children in hand-me-down clothes and hurry off to clean the homes of Israel's elite.

The women of suburban Sayron wave their prosperous husbands off to work, drive pump children to school in expensive limousines and sip cocktails by the pool of their sprawling country club.

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The generally darker-skinned Oriental Jews, whose Middle Eastern families swarmed into Israel with little education and even less money after independence, have yet to be fully integrated into the life of the Jewish state.

"We're the niggers of Israel," a taxi driver from Morocco said as he drove down café-lined Dizengoff Street. "We came here

looking for a dream. Most of us found a nightmare."

The Israeli government argues that it spends millions of dollars a year to help Oriental Jews with welfare payments for unemployment, allowances for large families, "head-start" programs for disadvantaged children and scholarships for students with limited means.

Although Hatikvah and Sayron represent extremes of poverty and wealth in the nation of 2.5 million, Western Jews generally earn more money, live in better homes and get more education than Oriental Jews.

The average family of Oriental

Jews, known also as Sephardim, earns only \$4,230 a year compared to \$5,140 for Western Jews, known as Ashkenazim.

Even Israel's half-million Arabs, with an average family income of \$4,510 a year, earn more than Oriental Jews.

More Children

Oriental Jews also have three times as many children as Western Jews and end up with a per capita annual income of only \$880—nearly half the \$1,660 for Ashkenazim.

"We get the worst jobs," a bank official from Egypt said. "You find exceptions like me. But people still raise their eyebrows when I tell them what I do. Maybe they expect me to be a street cleaner."

Another major grievance of the Oriental Jews is the contrast between the cramped 1950s housing and the roomier homes given new immigrants from the Soviet Union.

"Why do the Russians get all the good homes?" a maid from Yemen asked. "I am still living in the same shack I had 25 years ago. Why can't I get one of those new apartments?"

More than a third of the Oriental Jews live in houses with two or more persons per room—five times the proportion of Western

Jews living in similarly cramped quarters.

The government argues that it has to provide good housing to attract the new immigrants or the Russians would skip Israel for the United States and Western Europe.

Israel's efforts to help the Sephardim have had some success in narrowing the gap between the Oriental and Western communities. But the results have been spotty.

The government points to figures that show near equality in ownership of such household appliances as refrigerators, ovens, washing machines and television sets.

And health officials say that they have virtually eliminated differences in infant mortality and life expectancy between the two communities.

Widening Gap

But data released by the government indicate the gap may be widening in other areas, such as higher education and the use of household help.

College attendance has increased only slightly from 7 per cent among Oriental immigrants to 7.3 per cent among their native-born children. But the rise was from 23 to 35 per cent for Western Jews.

And the number of Western

families with maids (mostly Oriental Jews) has doubled from about 15 per cent among immigrants to 30 per cent among native-born. The figure for Oriental Jews rose from about 4 to 6 per cent.

Leaders of Israel's Oriental Jewish community also complain that only 2 of the 16 Cabinet ministers and about 15 per cent

of the 120 members of parliament are Sephardim.

The Labor party, in a move to attract Oriental Jewish voters, also announced that Sephardim make up 55 per cent of its Central Committee. And Oriental Jews dominate the municipal government in at least one major city, the port of Ashdod, home of thousands of Sephardim longshoremen.

Low Divorce Rate

Marriage between the two communities has doubled in the last 25 years to more than 17 per cent of all Jewish weddings. To the surprise of skeptics, the incidence of divorce is relatively low among mixed marriages.

But tension still exists. Sociologists trace the hostility between the two communities to cultural, economic and educational differences but, outright racism appears to be a contributing factor.

Although most Sephardim admit life is much better in Israel than in the Arab world, some, including 11 Moroccan families, threatened to return to their countries of origin because of "discrimination against Jews of Oriental origin" in Israel.

But Oriental Jewish leaders have been quick to point out that Sephardim have actually gone back to an Arab country.

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| A M F | 25 | a | 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 10 | Zenith | 25 | 3 | 1-16 | 42 | 13-16 | 17 1/2 | Hercu | 25 | 2 | a | 3-16 | 31 | 21 | 1 | |
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| Caltex | 30 | 30 | 3/4 | 30 | 1 1/2 | 18 1/2 | Am Exp | 30 | 10 | 9-16 | 10 | 15-16 | 13 | 15-16 | Mesa | 30 | 33 | 121 | 17 | 12 | 15-16 | |
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| El Pas | 10 | a | a | 1 | 8 1/2 | b | Burrho | 10 | 111 | a | 11 | 46 | 100 | 15 | 44 | Philad | 10 | 3 | 17 1/2 | 27 | 5-16 | 29 |
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| Grace | 35 | 13 1/2 | 3/4 | 2 1/2 | a | 23 1/2 | Chase | 35 | 30 | 80 | 2 1/2 | a | 2 1/2 | 10 | 23 | Phor Mor | 35 | 10 | a | 23 | 15-16 | 6 |
| La Pec | 10 | 41 1/2 | a | 15 | 5-16 | 15 | Chase | 10 | 30 | 80 | 2 1/2 | a | 2 1/2 | 10 | 23 | Phor Mor | 10 | 41 1/2 | a | 15 | 5-16 | 15 |
| La Pec | 15 | 41 1/2 | a | 15 | 5- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|----|-----|-----|------------|---|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| AmCapitol | 116 | 15 | 3 | 3% | FidelCo Va | 1 | 190 | 33 | 4 | MeridianLife | 256 | 12 | 7% | 8% | SafeServCo | 54 | 5 | 6% |
| AmCentral | 108 | 15 | 3 | 3% | FidelLife | 1 | 18 | 26% | 21% | MetLifeThrl | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1% | RyanLife | 1 | 1 | 1% |
| AmComLife | 108 | 6 | 4 | 7% | FidelLife | 2 | 18 | 26% | 21% | MetLifeThrl | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1% | SafeServCo | 150 | 126 | 40% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | 17% | 17% | FidAmLife | 1 | 40 | 22 | 19% | MonarchCo | 88 | 264 | 15% | 14 | SecurAmLife | 45 | 27 | 18% |
| AmFidLife | 142 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[illegible]

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.
By: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London
Agent Bank

"Long Distance is the next best thing to being there."

هكذا عنه الأصل

Sports

[illegible]

